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# The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 50

VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY FEBRUARY 10 1899

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

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To make your Table look nice,  
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**RICH CUT GLASS...**

We Have a Good Stock to Select From.  
The Newest Shapes and Cutting.

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**1888 Meats** ALWAYS FRESH

RECEIVED WEEKLY.....

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**100% Hams and Bacon**

This Brand of Meats is the  
Finest Cured in Canada...

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**WINNERS UP!  
WELL MOUNTED!  
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Speaking of Tea. Why do you pay 50 cents for a PACKAGE of TEA when you can get better value for 40 cents? Did you ever think that the fancy packages, all the liberal advertising, all the bonusing has to be paid and YOU pay for it? Look at our window. Sample our T. We will brew it while you are placing your order.

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Japana, Oolong's, Congous, Hysons, Gunpowder, Orange Pekoe.

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Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, etc. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

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Gold, silver, melted, assayed and  
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Wood cut to any required length by  
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Wood and Coal at Current Prices

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Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

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Good

Pocket and Sheath Knives,  
Compasses, Mining Glasses,  
Gold Bags, Magrets, Camp-  
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Clippers and Shears, etc. at...

**Fox's, 78 Gov't St.**

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**V. Y. T. CO.**

Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.  
Manufacturers of Lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters  
Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points  
on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the  
company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For fur-  
ther particulars call or address

**The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.**

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**Chewing Tobacco**

7s, 3s and 12s  
For Prices Apply to

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**National Wheat Flakes** IN 2-LB  
CARTONS.

FRESH and CRISP. HOME MADE.

The only substitute for Rolled Oats.

**THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd**

**THE KING OF ALL COFFEES—**  
ASK FOR

**Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand**

Coffee, in 1 or 2-lb. Tins. All Grocers Keep It.

**Sterling Silver Wallham Watches** \$6.50  
FULLY GUARANTEED.  
**J. WENGER, 90 Gov't St.**

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LIMITED.

**Seagram's Whiskey.**  
"Thistle Blend" Scotch.  
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Reliable quotations on

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from all outside points.

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**..62 Douglas Street..**

WANTED—Twenty-five dozen chickens for  
Atlin. Remember, we sell all kind of  
food at lowest price. Incentive for sale.  
Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street.

WANTED—A strong capable woman to take  
charge of the Old Women's Home. Apply  
Mrs. Gould, care of Mrs. Capt. Grant,  
Point Ellice.

HAY! HAY! HAY!!!—Come and get our  
prices on clover or timothy hay, on the  
dock, in ton lots; price will surprise you.  
Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market.  
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vate telegraph wires. Two hundred and  
fifty telegrams per day.

**SHARKEY GOES ABROAD**

Takes on Old Charley Mitchell and  
Fat Purse From London  
Club.

Wants Money More Than Ring  
Honors and Rob Fitzsim-  
mons Must Wait.

Their Negotiations Come to Abrupt  
End and the Champion Takes  
Up Jeffries.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 9.—The chances for a meeting between Bob Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey in a 24 foot ring for the heavyweight championship of the world are rather remote. It was generally expected that they would be matched this evening for a limited round or a finish contest but after parleying for over an hour Martin Julian and Tom O'Rourke failed to agree on a date and the negotiations fell through. Julian immediately began to arrange a bout between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries and soon had the matter well in hand. Jeffries was represented by J. P. Eagan, who acted on behalf of William A. Brady, who is now in San Francisco. The meeting was attended by a large gathering of sporting men and newspaper reporters.

Julian arrived late in the afternoon from Detroit, but prior to his arrival, O'Rourke announced that he had signed Sharkey to meet Charley Mitchell of England for a purse of \$11,000, the bout to take place before the Bohlin club of London on May 29. Julian opened the proceedings by stating that he was ready to match Fitzsimmons against Sharkey and was anxious to have the contest take place as soon as possible before the club offering the largest purse. He stated that the conditions should be Marquis of Queensberry rules to govern, with the exception that there should be no hitting on the cheeks or break-aways. No bandages were to be worn by either contestant and the men should box 25 rounds if the contest occurred in this state; but if a club elsewhere could be found which would offer a large purse, and a finish fight could be arranged, then the principals would accept that offer.

O'Rourke agreed to all those proposals, but when Julian said the men should meet within eight weeks from the signing of the articles, O'Rourke objected. He said that Sharkey could not meet Fitzsimmons before November next. Julian then said he would extend the time until June.

"That is impossible, also," said O'Rourke, "as Sharkey will meet Mitchell in London on May 29."

"Well, we are out for money," said O'Rourke, "and you would have taken the same offer if it came your way."

A war of words ensued, during which O'Rourke said: "Look here, Julian, I'll put up a forfeit of \$10,000 to bind Sharkey to meet your man in November. We have sold about \$2,000 to-day, and we expect to place the balance to-morrow. Call early if you want any."

"I know your reasons for not wanting to fight now," said Julian. "Well, I can tell you," replied O'Rourke, "I know Sharkey is improving while Fitzsimmons is standing still, and as your man has not fought in two years, I feel that Sharkey has a right to dictate terms and should get until November."

"My money has been up for a long time," remarked Julian, "and yours is only up for a couple of days."

More words followed, Julian made several references to the meeting of Fitz-

**MINING SHARES**

We beg to advise our numerous clients and the general public that we receive the quotations of the Toronto Mining Exchange by wire twice a day, and we shall be very pleased to furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.

We devote our special attention to British Columbia mining stocks, and can secure them for our clients at the cheapest market price of the day.

Subscriptions will be received for stock in a company about to be formed to purchase the "Comatite" fraction and the "Kid," two claims immediately adjoining the famous Mollie Gibson group, in the Skean division.

We have been asked to place 100,000 shares in Victoria at 1 1/2 cents per share. We have sold about \$2,000 to-day, and we expect to place the balance to-morrow. Call early if you want any.

WANTED—Crow's Nest Pass Coal, Noble Five, Evening Star, Dardanelles and Iron Coal.

List your stocks with us  
For other quotations call at our office.

**A. W. More & Co.,**  
Stock Brokers,  
86 Government Street.

**PRELIMINARY - NOTICE.**

**AUCTION SALES**  
New Furniture--Choice Groceries

Monday, February 13, 2 p.m.

PARTICULARS FRIDAY NIGHT.

A splendid consignment of assorted Musical Instruments in old Methodist church, Thursday, February 16th, at 2 p.m.  
Particulars Monday night.  
W. JONES, Auctioneer.

simmons and Sharkey in San Francisco, and finally said:

"I drop all negotiations with you and Sharkey and will take on Jeffries."

J. P. Eagan, representing Brady, stepped forward and said: "Jeffries will meet Fitzsimmons on the terms you have just stated, and I cannot cover your forfeit of \$2,500 until to-morrow morning."

Julian assented and agreed to meet Eagan at the Union Square hotel to-night to sign the articles. It was mutually agreed that the clubs that wishes to bid for the contest should have two weeks to do so, and the bout will take place on June 6th.

**NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.**

**Foot Guards Make Stiff Conditions for Thanksgivings—The Meeting of Parliament—Ten Standards.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The Governor-General's Foot Guards have sent out a circular to all corps to bring pressure on the government to fix Thanksgiving on a Monday in October, with three days of full moon.

The officials of parliament have been ordered to get everything in readiness for March 9, for the meeting which may be either on that day or the 16th.

Sir Charles Tupper's grandson, son of Stewart Tupper, is head of his form at Harrow school.

Representatives of the Japan tea traders were here to-day interviewing the minister of customs about tea standards.

**ARTILLERY IN CANADA**

**General Hutton Surprised That Corps Have Been Kept Up Without Modern Guns.**

Officers Wholly Without Technical Attainments—Plan to Secure Necessary Instruction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—There was only a small attendance at the annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association held here to-day. The Governor-General was present and made a felicitous speech. Lieut.-Col. Irwin was elected president for the ensuing year; vice-presidents—Lieut.-Col. King, 7th Field Battery; Lieut.-Col. Longworth, 4th; Lieut.-Col. Courtie, 4th; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Jones, 3rd Regiment. Auditors—Lieut.-Col. John Macpherson and Lieut. F. E. Knight. Members of council—Lieut.-Col. H. A. McDonald, Lieut.-Col. Crawford Lindsay, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Armstrong.

Major-General Hutton said the suggestions made last year had his support, and he would have much pleasure in supporting them. These suggestions referred to mobilizing, shed accommodation, dress, etc. With respect to dress, it was important, but the particular thing was efficiency. Touching upon the important question of a garrison artillery arm, he said that it was extraordinary to see the interest that the artillery had taken in their work under such trying circumstances. With the exception of those of the First Halifax and the Fifth British Columbia regiments, the guns were all obsolete, and it was a marvel to him how, under such circumstances, they were able to keep together. The country is on the eve of receiving moveable guns for two battalions. In respect to having a team visit Canada from Great Britain, he thought it would be best to leave it for another year, owing to the changes that he had referred to. He had recommended to the government to extend the drill from 12 to 16 days, as 12 is altogether too short.

The General said he was very much astonished when he came to this country to see the low standard of scientific attainments in Canada. This was not due to the officers, but to circumstances. There was not a single officer in Canada who had any technical or scientific training as an artilleryman. There was not, he had to say with horror, an officer in the country who was technically qualified to put himself at the head of the school of gunnery.

He had been able to get the minister of militia to send two officers to Woolwich, and afterwards to Shoeburyness, to get necessary instruction.

**STEEL WORKERS' PAY RAISED.**

Thirty Six Thousand Employees Benefit by Voluntary Increase.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—The American Steel and Wire Company have decided to advance the wages of its 36,000 employees from five to ten per cent. The increase will mean an increased distribution in wages amounting to between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000 yearly. If the extra pay to labor should amount to \$1,000,000 per annum it would be equal to two per cent of the company's net income. The company has been able to get the minister of militia to send two officers to Woolwich, and afterwards to Shoeburyness, to get necessary instruction.

The first news of the arrest of Brewster to reach Victoria came in a message to Mr. W. H. Oliver, the local manager of the Dominion Express Company, who immediately communicated with Superintendent Huxsey. Mr. Oliver's information was that \$1,200 of the express company's money had been taken, but whether this is included in the \$1,500 mentioned in the despatch is not known. Mr. Oliver said yesterday that he suspected that there was something having been received for a number of "C. O. D." orders sent to that office.

News was also received yesterday that an arrest had been made in Spokane in connection with the robbery, leading to the inference that Sinclair also has been captured.

**ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL**

**10 CENTS PER PACKET.**

**CIGARETTES**

**H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST**

Salmon Block, Victoria.

**RAILWAY MEN'S STEAL**

Station Agent at Trail Held to Account for Fifteen Hundred Dollars.

His Assistant Took to Gambling With the Company's Funds and Involved the Agent.

Frantic Endeavors to Borrow From Friends Led to Discovery of Peculations.

Special To The Colonist.

Rossland, Feb. 9.—Trail was thrown into a fever of excitement by the announcement made yesterday that W. D. Brewster, station agent of the Columbia & Western railway, had been arrested on the previous day on the charge of embezzlement. The amount of the peculation is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,500. Mr. Brewster has been connected with the Columbia & Western railway since 1896, and has been popular, and considerable surprise was therefore expressed that he should have gone astray.

Brewster's downfall is said to be largely attributable to J. H. Sinclair. The latter was in the office of the Canadian Pacific railway at Nelson, and a few months since was employed by Mr. Brewster to act as his assistant. Soon after the arrival of Sinclair in Trail it was noticed that he was a man of dissipated habits, and it was known that he frequented saloons and gambling houses. Sinclair was older than Brewster and seems to have exerted an evil influence over him.

The first step in the crime was made by Sinclair. About a month ago Sinclair received \$300 in payment for some freight. This he took without the knowledge of Brewster and lost in a gambling den. Sinclair confessed the theft of the \$300 to Brewster shortly after he lost the money, and the latter, with a desire to shield his friend and associate, endeavored to hide his guilt, and the peculation is that he sought to make up the loss made by Sinclair by taking further chances at the gambling table. It is known to a certainty that a number of other sums have since been extracted from the funds of the railway company, and that the total deficit will aggregate about \$1,500.

Brewster, when he saw that luck was going against him and his friend, began to drink heavily. This came to the attention of F. P. Gutelius, general superintendent of the Columbia & Western, and J. W. Kimball, the auditor, and Brewster was threatened with dismissal unless he abstained from drinking. This caused the two embezzlers to become frantic with fear that their peculations would be discovered. They made the most energetic efforts to raise funds with which to replace the sum that they had stolen. Their friends were appealed to for loans, but they were unable to raise the required sum. In fact, it was through their efforts in this direction that the fact that the money had been stolen came to the ears of Messrs. Gutelius and Kimball.

Sinclair was the first to realize that detection was certain, and he resolved to flee from the wrath to come and to leave Brewster to face the music. On Wednesday last he left Trail for Rossland, telling Brewster that his purpose in coming here was to endeavor to raise some money among friends to be used in making up their deficit. The presumption is that he fled across the line, as he has not been seen since. Before this Sinclair had sent his wife to Nelson, presumably to give color to the impression that he was to follow her, and that the officers of the law would, when the hue and cry was raised, first seek him in that city.

On Wednesday afternoon Brewster was arrested, but the matter was kept quiet until he was brought before Justice Topping to answer to the charge of embezzlement. The defendant was remanded without bail, pending a full auditing of the affairs at the railway station.

The first news of the arrest of Brewster to reach Victoria came in a message to Mr. W. H. Oliver, the local manager of the Dominion Express Company, who immediately communicated with Superintendent Huxsey. Mr. Oliver's information was that \$1,200 of the express company's money had been taken, but whether this is included in the \$1,500 mentioned in the despatch is not known. Mr. Oliver said yesterday that he suspected that there was something having been received for a number of "C. O. D." orders sent to that office.

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**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.



# VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Cruelties to Chinese by White Boys  
-Anger Man gets Four Years  
for Burglary.

Handsome Stone Church in Pros-  
pect-A Vancouver Boy at  
Manila.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 9.-Vancouver's Chinese anger thief, Lee On Yuen, responsible for many burglaries cleverly executed in this city, confessed to Judge Bole this morning that he was guilty of all the crimes he was charged with. Yuen was sent to the penitentiary for four years.

The news of the suicide of Arthur V. Lely at Victoria was quite a shock to many in Vancouver where the deceased was well known. One man who knew him intimately said he was a hot-headed, impulsive boy, and if he drank at all became very disheartened.

Mary Williams, a colored girl who recently arrived from Victoria, was in the police court to-day, at the request of the chief who demanded an explanation of how she came to possess \$1,000 worth of silk and satin finery. The police were searching the house of a creole called Hattie, on Dupont street, for stolen goods, when they came upon Mary Williams' worldly possessions. Her explanation was to the effect that a white miner in Victoria who had heaps of money gave her the entire wardrobe, about \$100 worth at a time. On this explanation she was discharged.

A year ago the C.P.R. reduced the rate on flour by 20 cents from Winnipeg to the coast to enable Manitoba millers to compete with American shippers. The agreement expired January 1st. To-day the mills were notified that on and after the 15th the old rate would go into effect. Flour advanced here to-day 20 cents a barrel.

Tenders are being invited for the construction of a very handsome stone church to replace the church of Our Lady of the Rosary. It is said that the new edifice will be of the most imposing ecclesiastical buildings in the province. Funds may not be in hand to complete more than the granite foundation this year, but the building will be finished next year. The structure, it is said, will cost \$70,000 while the new organ built in the church will cost an additional \$8,000.

A remarkable sale of seats took place in connection with the "What Happened to Jones" company. On Wednesday evening every seat in the house was sold for Friday's performance.

For January the inland revenue returns in Vancouver were \$21,563.

A kennel club was formed here last night. Dog fanciers are being invited to become members.

The Vancouver school attendance rolls for the month of February show an average of 2,339.

The school trustees have declined to accede to a request to sign a petition as a body, to the provincial government, asking for the establishment of schools for instruction in useful and applied science.

Police to the non-interference of the police Vancouver's bad boys are having a high time with the Chinese. One poor Chinaman who ckes out a few cents a day peddling green groceries in an old baby carriage, was assaulted yesterday most shamelessly. While ten or twelve boys threw him down and pelted him with snowballs, another squad of roughs pushed him into the C.P.R. embankment. Yesterday on the occasion of the fire at Jim Lee's laundry on Seymour street the occupants seized their effects and went into the middle of the road, where they were mercilessly pelted with snow by boys to the amusement of the grown-up crowd. When the steamship Empress of China arrived at the wharf yesterday with 400 Chinese aboard the Chinese were welcomed with a volley of snowballs. The treatment was resented by the Chinese, who threw other missiles at the crowd. One of the C.P.R. officials was struck and painfully hurt by an empty tomato tin.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Building and Loan Association held last night it was decided to appoint Messrs. Campbell, Kelly, Cowdery, and Dr. Carroll a committee to raise funds to test the legality of the course of this company, in a recent amalgamation.

The Victoria lady hockeyists are to be entertained at the Hotel Badminton on Saturday evening.

Mr. G. Latts-Mills, a wealthy English prospector who resided here from the North recently with frozen toes, has had all his toes but one amputated. As soon as he is able he will proceed North again.

W. Fagan, youngest son of Provincial Tax Collector Fagan, is with the American soldiers at Manila. A letter received yesterday by Mr. Fagan stated that he was being courted by an American, a newspaper published in Manila.

Mr. Moore yesterday received a check for \$5,400 from insurance companies in payment of insurance risks on stock recently destroyed by fire.

U. S. ENORMOUS DEFICIT.

One Hundred and Fifty-nine Millions For Present Year-Nicaragua Canal Bill Must Wait.

Washington, Feb. 9.-Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee of the house, in the course of the general debate on the sundry civil service bill to-day, sounded a note of warning against extravagant appropriations, and practically served notice that neither the ship subsidy bill nor the Nicaragua bill could be passed at this session. Although he specifically disclaimed speaking for any one but himself, the statements he made coming from the chairman of the appropriations committee, caused great interest.

Mr. Cannon made a general statement of revenue and expenditure for the present fiscal year, increasing Secretary Clegg's estimate of the deficiency in the revenue from \$12,000,000 to \$150,000,000, exclusive of the \$20,000,000 to be paid to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris. Mr. Cannon, in answering a question, said that there would be no reduction in the war taxation for at least two years.

# NICARAGUA CANAL.

London Shipping Interests Pressing for Guarantee of Neutrality.

London, Feb. 9.-The president of the chamber of shipping, at the annual meeting of that body, referred to the excellent relations between Great Britain and America but said there were certain questions which must be faced, for instance that of the neutrality of the Nicaragua canal. He trusted that the foreign office would not agree to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty unless the neutrality of the canal and non-preferential rates were guaranteed.

A GROWING FORTUNE.

Klondiker's Marriage in London the Occasion for a Staggering Estimate.

London, Feb. 9.-Mr. Alex. McDonald of Dawson City, Canada, known as the "Gold King of the Klondike," and reputed to be worth from twenty-five to thirty million pounds, was married to-day to Miss Margaret Chisholm, daughter of the superintendent of the Thames water police.

FLOUTING THE GERMAN.

Austrian Emperor Seeks to Drive Eight Million from His Territories.

Hanover, Feb. 9.-The Hanover Courier prints a remarkable article in which it says Emperor Francis Joseph had planned a coup d'etat against the Austrian Germans which was prevented by the death of the Emperor, but the Emperor still intends to extirpate or slay the eight million German residents in Austria.

MINISTER HUME'S CONTEST.

Mr. Bostock's Metallic Influence and Mr. Bodwell's Silvery Eloquence Join in His Behalf.

Nelson, Feb. 9.-Mr. Hume is working hard, but not making much headway. It is believed to-day that Mr. Bostock is putting forth every effort in his own peculiar way to help him. There will be a meeting to-night, at which Messrs. Hume and Bodwell are announced to speak.

# SHIVERS IN THE EAST.

Coldest in Many Years the Report From New York to Minnesota.

Chicago Temperature Lowest on Record-Loss of Cattle in Missouri.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 9.-New Yorkers experienced the coldest weather in years to-day. At Brooklyn bridge this morning the thermometer registered 7 below. This, however, is the coldest spot in the city. It averaged from 2 to 4 below zero throughout the city this morning. About the suburbs of New York the cold was very much more severe than in the city, and stories of destitution and hardship are told in abundance. Fully a score of people were taken to various hospitals badly frost-bitten.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 9.-The thermometers in this city registered 12 below zero to-day. The weather office predicts much lower temperature for to-night and to-morrow.

Joseph Vogel, 52 years old, was found frozen to death on the sidewalk near his home early this morning. The police say he had been drinking.

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 8.-The worst snow and wind storm of the season is raging in the lower Mohawk valley to-night. Twelve inches of light snow fell last night, and a fierce gale that began to blow early this evening is blowing it in great drifts. Trains on the Central Hudson, West Shore, and Delaware & Hudson are all late, and the trolley line experienced great difficulty in keeping going in the suburbs.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 9.-The severest wave of the season covered Florida last night and to-day. In the northern part of the orange belt the range of the mercury was from 26 to 34 degrees. Only the young spring growth on the orange trees was injured. Truckers suffered some loss on beans, lettuce, tomatoes and strawberries.

Chicago, Feb. 8.-Not since 1872 has Chicago experienced such intense cold as that which prevailed to-day. The lowest noted since the establishment of the weather bureau in this city was 23 below. At 11 to-night it was 19 below. The weather office closed the day with the mercury predicted that by the morning the mercury would reach 25 below and the record will be broken.

Milwaukee, Feb. 9.-The minimum temperature in this city was 22 1/2 degrees below zero and the maximum 14. To-night the mercury is around the 26 mark. Two of the largest schools in the city were closed to-day on account of cold.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 9.-Zero weather prevails over the state. Throughout the southwest heavy losses of cattle on the ranges is feared. All points in Kansas show temperatures below zero ranging from 5 below at Wichita to 22 below at Atchison. Still colder weather is reported at Missouri. It was 30 below at Hopkins, 23 below at St. Joseph and 20 below at Sedalia.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8.-The worst of the almost unprecedented weather, it is feared, is yet to come. The intense cold continued all day, being more severe because of a sharp northwest wind. The highest the mercury reached during the day was 18 below. At 7 o'clock it was 22 below and falling.

St. Paul, Feb. 9.-Seven years ago the government thermometer in this city registered 33 below zero, which has been the lowest for February ever known here until to-day, when it was again officially 33 below. At 7 o'clock to-night it was 20 below.

Denver, Feb. 8.-A snow storm raging in the mountains again tied up all the Colorado railway lines to the west to-day.

# MANILA QUIET AGAIN.

Hoilo the Scene of N xt Conflict-Landing of Miller's Troops Looked For.

Spanish Prisoners Being Rapidly Embarked for Home-The American Casualties.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 9.-All that General Otis had to report to the war department to-day related to the casualties that occurred thus far among American troops as the result of the actions since Saturday night. Matters in Luzon are now in a state of temporary quiet apparently, and one of the officials who knows as well as any one what is going on said this afternoon that he did not expect to hear of important developments in the Philippines for the next four or five days. Secretary Alger repeated his statement made yesterday to the effect that he had sent no instructions to Gen. Otis and in answer to an inquiry as to the projected movements towards a landing at Hoilo, added that if Gen. Miller had been ordered to make a landing the order must have been given by Gen. Otis, for it had not gone from the war department. The impression prevails, however, that this movement is already under way, if not already executed.

Admiral Dewey was heard from this morning to the effect that he had found it necessary to clear out all armed insurgents at a little village which commanded the land approaches to his naval station at Cavite. The action was thoroughly approved at the navy department. His despatch read: "After continued interference and intimidation of our warships, I ordered the armed insurgents to leave San Roque by 9 this morning. They left during the night, a few remaining, who burned the village this morning. It is now occupied by our troops. All quiet."

Washington, Feb. 9.-Probably within 48 hours General Miller will have begun the attempt to occupy Hoilo on the island of Panay. No special orders on this score have been sent to him since the battle of Saturday and Sunday, nor has he been heard from directly respecting that matter but it was his known intention to make this important movement as soon as he felt that conditions warranted it and statements contained in the press reports from Manila convince the officials here that General Otis has at last authorized the landing.

AMERICAN LOSSES.

Washington, Feb. 9.-A cablegram from General Otis says: "The total casualties resulting from all engagements since the evening of February 4th aggregate 268, as follows: Killed, three officers and 56 enlisted men; wounded, eight officers, 199 enlisted men; missing, two enlisted men."

ROOM FOR NEW PRISONERS.

Washington, Feb. 9.-The repatriation of Spanish troops in the Philippines is now prosecuted with energy. General Otis has notified the department that he had in Manila recently 5,000 prisoners to return to Spain. Of these 2,000 have already been shipped and of the remaining 3,000 he proposes to ship 120 officers and 1,800 men on two of the Spanish transportation company's steamers now at Manila. It is expected that these vessels will start about the 11th.

CUBANS TRACTABLE.

London, Feb. 9.-The Havana correspondent of the Times says that General Maximo Gomez has agreed to refer to the Cuban assembly at Manzanillo the American offer of \$5,000,000 to pay for the Cuban army on condition of disbandment.

PORTO RICAN COMPLAINT.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Feb. 9.-Governor-General Rios has appointed Francisco Acuna, independent Liberal, now attorney of the supreme court, to be secretary of state. Dr. Coll, Liberal, has been appointed secretary of finance, and Frederico Degetan, Liberal, secretary of the interior. The Liberals are dissatisfied with General Henry's change of policy. Mr. Acuna announces his intention of going to Washington to demand to "secure relief from oppressive militarism" which he says "will estrange the Porto Ricans from the United States."

PYRAMID HARBOR THE PORT.

The Suggested Agreement in Settlement of Canada's Claims on Lynn Canal.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.-There is nothing improbable in the report from Washington that the United States will concede to Canada a port on the Lynn Canal, but it is not likely the concession has any direct bearing on the settlement of the Atlantic fishery question. When the commission met the members were far from the Yukon. The Canadian government's claim that the 20-mile belt should follow the sinuosities of the coast and be measured back from the headwaters of the indentations, while Canada contended that the line should follow the Coast range of mountains and the intersection of the indentations on Lynn Canal near the mouth. A suggested compromise between the two points, which would pave the way to a settlement, was the concession of a port on Lynn Canal and of a strip of territory through Alaska, to guarantee Canada free access to the Yukon.

Pyramid harbor will be conceded if the arrangement goes through, and territorial claims following the line of the Dalton trail, or near it, will be made. Seattle business men who object because they think it will injure United States trade, should remember that while the White Pass railway from Skagway traverses only 35 miles of their territory, it must be extended over 300 miles into Canadian territory before being available for their trade in the Yukon. If they set their faces against any concession to Canada, they must not expect Canada to concede facilities for United States commerce. The cession of an Alaskan harbor to Canada will be regarded as part compensation for the surrender of their right to catch seals, the money payment being merely compensation to those engaged in the industry.

The White Pass railway, when extended to the navigable waters in Yukon will doubtless be the most direct route, but Canada must have direct access under her own control in the event of emergency.

Private letters received here indicate that the Canadian commissioners will not return for some time, which means no session of parliament before April.

Two hundred years ago the Irish made salads of sorrel and beet, mixed with vinegar, beer and sugar, using no oil, salt or mustard.

# FIREMAN'S FATAL FALL.

Shipped From Icy Ladder at Million Dollar Fire and Fractured His Skull.

New York, Feb. 9.-A fire which started in the bag factory of Walter & Bell at 1 and 3 Front street, spread through out the block. Five alarms were turned in, and a large force of engines and fire trucks were soon at the scene.

Bernard C. Blair, fireman of the first boat Robert A. Vaa Wyck, at work on the third story of the storage warehouses soon after the fire began, was overcome by smoke. Firemen immediately went up a ladder to get Blair down. He found him lying on the floor and carried him to a window. Blair partly recovered and tried to help himself down the ladder. The ladder was coated with ice and Blair slipped and landed on his head on the street, and his skull was fractured.

The total loss is variously estimated at from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000.

TORONTO CADETS' TRIP.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 9.-The national military convention was organized this morning and adjourned until to-morrow at the Hotel Thompson. In command of the Toronto cadets, was made an honorary member of the congress. Dr. McCracken, chancellor of New York University, was introduced by Governor Bloxham, and delivered an address on military action in public schools. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Amendment Rebuking Anglican Differences Rejected-Mr. Balfour Advocates Toleration.

London, Feb. 9.-In the House of Commons to-day after a long debate the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne relating to "lawlessness of the church," which was proposed by Mr. Samuel Smith, Liberal member for Plymouth, was rejected by 221 votes against 82. In introducing the amendment Mr. Smith had declared that the subject was exciting the greatest anxiety throughout the country.

To-day Mr. A. J. Balfour, government leader in the house, when asking the rejection of the proposal, counselled "the preservation of that broad toleration which has been the distinguishing mark of the Church of England," and deprecated any legislative attempt to cure the evils complained of by the mover of the amendment.

# DOMINION DESPATCHES.

Crazy Man in Hamilton Slays His Mother With an Axe-Abbott Mansion Sold.

Four Hundred Visiting Customs-Insurance Deposits Reserved for Canadian Claimants.

Special To The Colonist.

TORONTO, Feb. 9.-The master-in-ordinary has decided that the American owners of the Canadian government deposit of \$112,000 and the \$20,000 investment in Canada.

ONTARIO FINANCES.

Toronto, Feb. 8.-The public accounts and estimates were placed on the table of the legislature this afternoon. The public accounts show a very favorable state of affairs, though the expenditure during the year was somewhat in excess of the receipts. The estimates, the receipts amounted to \$3,647,353.

KILLED HIS MOTHER.

Hamilton, Feb. 9.-Benjamin F. Parrett, a weak-minded carter, who lived with his mother, an aged woman, got the worse of liquor yesterday and quarrelled with his mother and beat her with an axe until she was unconscious. She will not recover. The son is 35 years old and has been in an insane asylum. He was arrested.

SMALLPOX.

Montreal, Feb. 9.-Dr. E. Pelletier, secretary of the provincial board of health, has issued a report on the present status of smallpox in this province. There have been 11 cases in all since the outbreak in Soulanges county.

THE ABBOTT MANSION.

Montreal, Feb. 9.-The residence of the late Sir John Abbott has been bought by a strong syndicate for \$40,000 for a new club. It has been the winter residence of Lord Aberdeen since Sir John's death, and has no regular tenant.

THE GALICIAN MURDERS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.-At the preliminary examination, Pistenezak, the third Galician murderer suspect, was discharged, as the evidence against him was insufficient. His wife corroborated his evidence. He says the others bore false witness against him.

ROLAND HAS A FIRE.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.-A serious fire visited the town of Roland, Man., at 7 this evening. The cause was a gasoline explosion in a store. The merchants burned out are Joe Birch & Sons, C. W. Johns, Lawrie & Co., Higgins, Webster, Mrs. Brooks, and many others.

THE BONSPIEL.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.-Flavelle of Lindsay won two good games in the Winnipeg bonspiel to-day, defeating Brown of Minnedosa 16 to 2, and Patton of Winnipeg 11 to 9. Both games were in the Royal Canadian Hotel. The visiting team, 400 number, were entertained at the opera house to-night.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Prominent Merchant of Montreal-Gas Store Kills Domestic-Shipbuilder and Publisher.

Montreal, Feb. 9.-D. S. Marie, a farmer of Laprairie, drove into a hole in the ice near the Victoria bridge and was drowned along with his team.

Adolph Roy is dead in France. He was a prominent merchant here.

New York, Feb. 9.-Pauline Handler and Julia Sooner, two domestics in the employ of Isadore Seigel of Newark, N.Y., were suffocated by gas in their room during last night. They failed to light all the jets of their gas stove and went to sleep with the gas escaping.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.-William Laird, of the famous ship-building firm of Laird Bros at Birkenhead, is dead.

London, Feb. 9.-Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode, head of the famous firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode, parliamentary and general printers, died to-day.

# HICKMAN TYE Hardware Co.,

Importers of...  
Iron, Steel, Hardware, Pipe Fittings, Cutlery,  
MINING and MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

Miners going to Klondike and Atlin Gold Fields should call and inspect our stock of Tools, etc.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.  
P. O. DRAWER 613.

# STOCKS, METALS AND PRODUCE.

Better Tone in London and Advances the Rule in New York Market.

New York, Feb. 9.-The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "The markets here were more active and better in tone to-day, yesterday's bears hastening to close. The markets remained firm till the afternoon, when it hung, New York showing reluctance to take the lead, and the close was dullish."

New York, Feb. 9.-Stocks advanced, except for periods of temporary hesitation, pretty generally until the last quarter of the day, when professional pressure left many shares only slightly above yesterday. Commission houses were said to have orders to buy liberally if the market at the opening was weak. As it was many commission house customers were disposed to repurchase stocks recently sold. Chicago houses were credited with being sellers, while purchases and sales for foreign account were about even. Large operators were said to have purchasing orders in the specialties, and traders bought for a time. There was some evening up of account both ways in anticipation of the holidays on Saturday and Monday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

|                             | Feb. 8, Feb. 9. |         | Feb. 8, Feb. 9. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Amn. Cot. Oil.....          | 35 1/2          | 35 1/2  |                 |
| Amn. Tob.....               | 14 1/2          | 14 1/2  |                 |
| Amn. Sugar.....             | 130             | 129 1/2 |                 |
| Amn. Coffee.....            | 24 1/2          | 24 1/2  |                 |
| Baltimore & Ohio.....       | 7 1/2           | 7 1/2   |                 |
| Bay State Gas.....          | 65 1/2          | 65 1/2  |                 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit..... | 91 1/2          | 91 1/2  |                 |
| Can. Pac.....               | 87 1/2          | 87 1/2  |                 |
| Ches. & Ohio.....           | 20              | 20      |                 |
| C. & N. Y.....              | 135 1/2         | 135 1/2 |                 |
| C. & O.....                 | 31 1/2          | 31 1/2  |                 |
| C. M. & St. P.....          | 125 1/2         | 125 1/2 |                 |
| C. & N. Y.....              | 148 1/2         | 148 1/2 |                 |
| C. & N. Y. & P.....         | 110 1/2         | 110 1/2 |                 |
| Cons. Gas & Light.....      | 20 1/2          | 20 1/2  |                 |
| C. C. & St. L.....          | 50              | 50 1/2  |                 |
| Del. L. & W.....            | 158 1/2         | 158 1/2 |                 |
| Del. & Md.....              | 114             | 112     |                 |
| D. & R. G. pfd.....         | 108             | 111     |                 |
| Erie.....                   | 108             | 111     |                 |
| Jersey Central.....         | 99 1/2          | 102 1/2 |                 |
| Laclede Gas.....            | 53 1/2          | 54      |                 |
| L. E. & W.....              | 64 1/2          | 64 1/2  |                 |
| L. E. & W.....              | 117 1/2         | 117 1/2 |                 |
| Met. St. Ry.....            | 234 1/2         | 235     |                 |
| Mo. Pac.....                | 43 1/2          | 44 1/2  |                 |
| N. Y. & N. J.....           | 38 1/2          | 39      |                 |
| Nor. Amn. Co.....           | 7 1/2           | 7 1/2   |                 |
| Nor. Pac. com.....          | 51 1/2          | 51 1/2  |                 |
| Nor. Pac. pfd.....          | 78 1/2          | 78 1/2  |                 |
| N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd.....   | 130 1/2         | 130 1/2 |                 |
| N. Y. O. & W.....           | 21              | 21 1/2  |                 |
| Omaha.....                  | 92 1/2          | 92 1/2  |                 |
| P. & N. E.....              | 21              | 21      |                 |
| Phil. & Reading.....        | 21              | 22      |                 |
| Pullman.....                | 150             | 150     |                 |
| Southern Railway.....       | 125 1/2         | 125 1/2 |                 |
| Standard Oil.....           | 41 1/2          | 41 1/2  |                 |
| Tenn. C. & I.....           | 41 1/2          | 42 1/2  |                 |
| Texas & Pacific.....        | 20 1/2          | 21 1/2  |                 |
| U. S. Leather.....          | 67 1/2          | 67 1/2  |                 |
| Union Pacific.....          | 46 1/2          | 46 1/2  |                 |
| Wabash pfd.....             | 22              | 22      |                 |
| Western Union.....          | 95              | 95      |                 |
| W. & L. E.....              | 114 1/2         | 114 1/2 |                 |
| C. P. R. in London.....     | 80 1/2          | 80 1/2  |                 |
| Com. Cable in Montreal..... | 102 1/2         | 103     |                 |

New York, Feb. 9.-Money on call, steady at 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent. Sterling exchange, strong at \$4.85 1/2 to 3/4 for demand, and at \$4.82 1/2 to 3/4 for sixty days. Posted rates, \$4.81 1/2 and \$4.80 1/2. Commercial bills, \$4.82 1/2 and \$4.83.

New York, Feb. 9.-Silver certificates, 50c. to 60c.; bar silver, 58 1/2c.; Mexican dollars, 47c. Copper, strong; brokers, 55c.; exchange, \$17.75 to \$18.

Lead, unrefined; domestic brokers, \$4.20; exchange, \$4.20. Tin, irregular; straits, \$23.25; plates, steady. Spelter, firm; domestic, \$6 to \$6.10.

Rosin, heavy, Turpentine, steady for export. Pig iron, firm; Southern, \$10.75 to \$11.25; Northern, \$10.50 to \$12.50.

Chicago, Feb. 9.-Wheat closed: May, 73 1/2c.; July, 73c. Corn-May, 37 1/2c.; July, 37c. Oats-May, 28 1/2c.; July, 26 1/2c.

PERSONAL.

R. H. Hall, inspector of the Hudson's Bay Co., returned last evening from a flying visit to the mainland.

Revs. J. H. White, G. Ashwell, E. Robson, Joseph Hall and H. Tait were among the passengers from Vancouver by the Champerlayne steamer.

R. B. Wilson came over from the Terminal City by last night's Champerlayne. John Hyland left by the Danube last evening for Dawson. He will also visit the Atlin country.

J. E. Scarlett left on the Danube for the North last evening for the purpose of opening a store at Atlin.

Major Wilson left for the North last evening bound for Dawson.



**IMPERIAL**  
CREAM  
TARTAR  
BAKING  
POWDER  
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Money to Loan...  
On Improved Real Estate Secured by First Mortgage.

SWINERTON & ODDY,  
106 Govt St. Victoria.

GYPSYWK  
177 Moss Street, Victoria, B. C.

Conducted by Miss Green and Miss Dawson.  
Commencing March 1st.

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# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of advertising space is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any line requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

### A TON OF COAL.

As a sample of demagogic legislation the bill providing that all coal shall be weighed before being screened will easily deserve a first place. It is a measure in the interest of no one, except the man who tries to fool the working man. As matters have stood heretofore, coal was weighed before being screened at Wellington and Nanaimo and after being screened at Union. At the last named mines, as the coal was cleaned when weighed, a ton consisted of 20 hundred-weight, that is, the coal mine company paid the miner exactly for what merchantable coal he took out of the mine. At Wellington, the ton was 21 hundred-weight, that is, the mine had a margin of one hundredweight to cover waste. At Nanaimo the ton was 24 hundredweight, that is, the mine had a margin of four hundredweight. Under the government bill as it passed the committee, after an amendment by Col. Baker as to the weight of a ton, which is fixed at 2,240 pounds, all coal must be weighed before being screened. As the legislature does not pretend to say how much a miner shall be paid per ton, it follows as a matter of course that the mine owners can regulate the matter so that their coal will not cost them any more under the new arrangement than before. Whether they will do so or not is a matter for the future to decide; but if the Nanaimo people have to pay as much for 2,240 pounds of unscreened coal as they used to pay for 2,688 pounds, they will only be human if they try to arrange the matter otherwise. From the standpoint of the public, the mine owner and the miner, the plan of weighing the coal after it has been screened is the better.

If the miner were only paid for his merchantable coal, his effort would naturally be to get out as little waste as possible. Under the new arrangement, as everything that comes out of the pit's mouth is to be weighed, it matters little to him of what it consists. So that he can get something down that will be weighed it is all the same to him. Therefore he may be careless as to how he mines. He may use more powder, and the more powder there is used in a mine the more dangerous working in it becomes. He will have no incentive to avoid smashing the coal into dust, whereby there will be a loss to the mine owner and to the public, for it is certainly in the public interest that the coal in our mines should not be wasted. The mine owner receives dirty coal, and it will not be in accordance with human nature if the coal marketed is not quite as clean as customers have been accustomed to get it. If the mine has to pay for dirt and screenings, there may not unnaturally arise a disposition to see that somebody else pays for them, and that somebody is the public. If it were possible to discover any way in which the miner would be benefited by the new rule, there might be some excuse for the measure; but as it is not in the public interest, as it is opposed to the interest of the mine owner and as it serves the miner no good purpose, but is calculated to increase the risk of his occupation, the bill is one that ought not to have been introduced, or having been introduced, ought never to have been passed.

### A DICTATORSHIP.

Mr. R. W. Jamieson, M.P., has been talking politics in Winnipeg, and he takes the position that Canada is under a virtual dictatorship. He says the system owes its introduction to Sir John Macdonald and is being intensified. He pleads for greater independence within the political parties. This last is in line with the position taken yesterday by the Colonist in discussing the influence of the caucus, and as was then pointed out, the remedy seems to lie in a better understanding of the principles of responsible parliamentary government. We do not feel able to agree with Mr. Jamieson in what he says about dictatorships as a feature of our political system. It may be very true that what Sir John Mac-

donald said was usually accepted by his party without question, but Sir John was always careful to keep closely in touch with public sentiment, and the secret of his great success lay in that fact. He was a trusted leader, not a dictator. Even his political opponents felt the country to be safe in his hands. They might differ with him as to details of policy, but they never questioned his sterling patriotism. His own party followed him implicitly, but only because his trustworthiness as a guide had been demonstrated on many occasions. Surely no one will claim for a moment that any one stands in the position of a dictator towards the Conservative party to-day. So far as the Liberal party goes, it would be ludicrous to call Sir Wilfrid Laurier a dictator. One feature of Liberal party politics does possess the worst elements of a dictatorship, and it is the introduction of the system of "boss rule." Boss rule is the first step towards dictatorship within the party. It is un-British and is calculated to lead to serious abuses in the matter of patronage. Its effect upon the general policy of the country lies in the fact that it is likely to lead to a compromise on the basis that if local bosses are permitted to deal with local patronage as they think best, the government will be sustained in any line of policy it may desire to adopt. This is not dictatorship, but we are not sure that it is not something worse.

### GAPE.

The world is constantly learning something new about Canada, and it is usually news as well to the majority of Canadians. The peninsula of Gape, which lies between the St. Lawrence river and the Bay Chaleurs, has hitherto by most people been regarded as of very little moment. It was known to contain considerable fertile land, but severe winters and uncertain summers make its value from an agricultural standpoint of no very great importance to the Dominion. There is good fishing off the coast and on its rivers. The interior has long been a favorite resort for sportsmen. There is likely to be a new departure for this corner of Canada. For half a century it has been known that deposits of valuable oil lay below the surface of a portion of Gape, and during the last few years an English company has been engaged in prospecting and development. Fully £400,000 have been spent, and the company have acquired 100 square miles of oil-bearing land, and have 32 wells already flowing. They have purchased excellent terminal facilities on Gape Bay, where they have spent £30,000 on wharves and warehouses, and are prepared to construct a pipe line from the wells to the bay. The oil is of very high quality, and as the Pennsylvania supply is getting short, the district is certain to play a very important part in the industrial world. Naturally the Standard Oil Company is trying to acquire control of the property, but the deal, as far as it has been developed, is based upon the exploitation of the new field to its utmost capacity.

### THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

The Winnipeg Free Press prints a letter from a special correspondent, whose initials are W. S. C., dealing with that portion of the Peace river country lying within British Columbia. The area covered by the letter lies between Fort St. John, on the Peace river, and Fort Sylvester, on the Dease river. As the distance between these points is upwards of 350 miles in an air line, it goes without saying that the observations of a single season can only be superficial. W. S. C. fully recognizes this, and he makes no attempt at ex cathedra utterances. From the standpoint of the farmer and stock-raiser, he has seen and heard enough to lead him to very favorable conclusions. He declares the region to be admirably adapted to wheat and cattle-raising, and describes the winters as more favorable than those of Manitoba and Ontario.

Speaking of minerals, the writer declines to commit himself to more than the general statement that the indications are very promising, and he anticipates discoveries of very gratifying deposits of silver and copper, as well as of gold. On the whole the report, which is studiously moderate throughout, is calculated to inspire the most hopeful anticipations as to the future of this portion of our great province.

If Skagway were given to Canada it would become naturally a part of British Columbia. If Pyramid Harbor is the concession, it will be included in the Northwest Territory and British Columbia will have nothing to say about it. The suggestion that the concession is to be in exchange for pelagic sealing is a jug-handled sort of proposition. We had an unquestioned right to pelagic sealing. We have at least as good a claim to the whole of Lynn Canal as the United States. We are to abandon sealing and give up all claim to the greater part of Lynn Canal in consideration of being permitted to keep the remainder, and the part we are to keep it of no use at all as an entrepot into Northern British Columbia. It is to be hoped for the credit of Canadian diplomacy that there is something yet to be told about the boundary question. A surrender of miles of territory to which British Columbia has as good a claim, and we hold a better one than the United States, in exchange for a piece of territory that will not be in British Columbia, and ought to be ours anyway, is a bad enough bargain from the British Columbia standpoint without the right to pelagic sealing being thrown in.

The general opinion among the Eastern papers is that there will be no interference on the part of the Dominion government with the Placer Mines act.

The revenue is increasing at a rapid rate, but the expenditure also grows apace. We are not objecting to an increased outlay when the country can stand it, as it doubtless can now. But there is a very strong flavor of inconsistency in the boastings of a party over those things, when it got into power by promising a reduction of taxation and economy all round. The \$25,000,000 collected during the last seven months is so much money taken out of the pockets of the people. It is \$4,219,000 more than was paid by the people in the same period last year. The increase in the revenue is, in one sense, gratifying; because it indicates a very active state of trade. The people must be buying more goods which pay duties or excise. On the face of the case this is satisfactory. But if there is anything in Liberal professions out of office, the news of this increase ought to have been accompanied by the announcement that the taxes of the people would be reduced as soon as parliament assembled.

Subscriptions are coming in very slowly for the Gordon Memorial College. This ought not to be the case. The object of the memorial is one that ought to commend itself to every person, and as there is no minimum limit upon the amount of the subscriptions no one can plead poverty as an excuse for not contributing. The subscription paper is at the Bank of Montreal, and Colonist readers, when they go down town this morning, ought to drop into that institution and leave their contributions to the fund. When the lists are closed the amounts contributed by all the different cities will be published, and Victorians will not feel pleased if their city does not occupy an honorable place in the list. Doubtless it is simply inadvertence which has led to the slowness complained of, and this remedied, will likely to have the desired effect of stimulating interest in the movement.

The Times promises wonderful disclosures when the whole story of the Turner dismissal has been told. Whose fault is it that the story has not been told? The Colonist ran the last campaign chiefly on the ground that it had not been told, and that it was Premier Selkirk's duty to tell the whole story to the house and assume responsibility for the Lieutenant-Governor's action. Let the truth be told, and be told at once. Let the people who are constitutionally responsible for the dismissal accept that responsibility like men. This is the position of the Colonist on this question, and it cannot be successfully attacked.

People who are familiar with Seattle will be interested to know that a proposition is on foot there, with excellent prospects of success, to remove all saloons from First, Second and Third avenues, between Pike street and Yesler way. This space includes thirty blocks in the very heart of the business district. As under existing conditions no licenses are granted for saloons further back than Third avenue, the change would mean that the whole centre of the city, from the sea front to Lake Washington, would be without a saloon.

An English novelist defends himself for using "he's" for "he has" and similar colloquialisms. His point is that a writer, in giving dialogues, ought to make his characters talk as they would in actual life. His letter to the London Star on the subject is written in colloquial English, and although he objects to the use of colloquial expressions in ordinary prose writing, the letter makes one wish that it was considered correct to write just as people talk.

The Vancouver World looks upon the entrance of Hon. John Costigan into New Brunswick local politics in support of the Emerson government as a departure from the Conservative party. We do not think it is open to that construction. Mr. Costigan was always friendly to the New Brunswick government during the premiership of Mr. Blair. In actively extending his support to Mr. Blair's successor he is wholly consistent with the position he has always taken.

The despatches announce that it is probable that Pyramid Harbor and a strip of country to the 60th parallel will be conceded to Canada, in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary. Pyramid Harbor is on the west side of Lynn Canal. The Chilean river flows into it. It is the starting point of the Dalton trail. Valuable discoveries of gold have recently been reported from the Chilean and its tributaries.

The Times says that the Colonist complained that the Queen's Counsel bill is intended to make the Attorney-General the head of the bar. The Colonist said nothing of the kind. A Vancouver lawyer expressed that idea in an interview, or rather explained that Mr. Martin, a new comer, would take precedence over all members of the bar except Mr. Eberts, for all time to come.

The rector of St. John's church, St. John, N.B., who has seen the Doukhobors, has preached a sermon in which he praises them in the warmest way. He says they are clean, well-to-do, industrious, self-restrained—in fact a representation of the cardinal virtues found in Russia.

The second letter of "Enquirer" regarding the population of the United States is withheld until the specific facts can be ascertained. We will endeavor to print it to-morrow.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

### ANOTHER SHIPPING CAMP.

Eric Already Ranking Next to Rossland and Slocan.

Eric, B. C., is situated on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, about 28 miles south of Nelson and 11 miles south of Ymir, B. C. The different camps tributary to Eric are located on the north fork of Salmon river and principally on the range of mountains between the north fork and the main Salmon rivers.

The area of the country behind Eric is very large, being 20 miles north and south, and about 10 miles east and west. Throughout this entire district mineral is found in abundance, and many claims have good showings of pay ore.

The camp was struck in 1893 by R. W. Craig and John Empey, and since that time steady development has been carried on by the prospectors and what few companies have come in.

The formation of the camp is diorite. In some parts are immense dykes of porphyry running in northerly and southwesterly direction cutting the diorite which is the older rock. Along these dykes mineral may be found almost anywhere and frequently carrying good values.

The ore is a copper-iron sulphide with a quartz gangue making a first-class concentrating ore. Frequently galeas is found on the surface but in all instances where any work has been done the galeas is replaced by the above-mentioned stronger ore at a very little depth.

Although hardly known to the outside world Eric is to-day the greatest shipper in West Kootenay except Rossland and the Slocan.

There are two steady shippers here. They are the Second Relief and Arlington mines. The Second Relief is owned and worked by the Finch & Campbell syndicate of Spokane with R. K. Nell as manager. It is 12 miles north of Eric, with a first-class wagon road up to it. They have shipped eight carloads of first-class ore to the Northport smelter. Returns from five carloads gave them the excellent values of \$75 per ton, a total of \$7,500. The other three carloads are of the same grade, but have not yet been heard from. Five teams are hauling ore at present, bringing down about a carload per day. The mine has been under course of development for 15 months, and has to-day 1,500 feet of work done on the shaft, and 500 feet of crosscuts. There are 60,000 tons of ore blocked out in this mine, which will average all through \$25 per ton, making the grand total of \$1,500,000 in sight. The best showing in this mine is the lower tunnel, being 4 feet in width and averaging \$30 per ton. The company intend putting up a 100-ton mill and installing a 10-hell compressor in the following summer. The ore is a fine concentrating ore, concentrating 5 to 1.

The Arlington mine is owned by the Dewdney Syndicate, with M. A. Bucke, of Kaslo as manager. It is situated about three miles north of Eric. This property is developed by a 750 shaft, which is down 200 feet. The property is equipped with a hoisting plant, pumps, etc., with a fine shaft-house, boarding and lodging houses and other buildings. The ore body is very regular, and is about 4 feet in width, being similar in character and composition to that of the Second Relief, but carrying a large per cent. of copper. There has been four carloads shipped from this mine, but as the smelter returns have never been given out it is impossible to say what values were received from the ore. It is safe, however, to say the returns were satisfactory, as the company is making preparations to ship steadily as long as the snow lasts. This property will also be equipped with a mill in the following summer.

Eric can therefore boast of two paying mines. And along with our mineral wealth we have everything that is necessary to carry on the development and working of mines. The water power furnished by the North Fork is almost inexhaustible and timber of all kinds is abundant. Fine clay for brick to set up machinery and excellent stone for mason purposes are here.

The shipping facilities are not surpassed by any camp in the north, nor are they equaled. We are midway between the Northport and Nelson smelters and have communication with all transcontinental lines leading to all the smelters of the United States.

It is no exaggeration to say that Eric Camp will be one of the great gold producing camps of West Kootenay. Besides the two splendid properties above mentioned there are numerous other promising properties. Eric has been lucky in getting good companies interested and has never had the usual shut-downs, work being prosecuted steadily.

### SO BUSY.

I.

Every day at three precisely  
We are dressed up very nicely,  
And we go to walk or visit with mamma;  
And you never would be guessing,  
From our curls and way of dressing,  
Just what busy little girls we really are.

II.

In the morning at our tubbing  
We must help each other rubbing,  
For the towel's hard to manage by your-  
self;  
We must wipe up where we've splattered,  
And we pick up what we've scattered,  
And we put our soap-dish back upon the shelf.

III.

Then, a very little later,  
Comes our breakfast on a waiter,  
So we get our chairs and the each other's  
dibs  
And we save the crumbs and feed them  
To the little birds, who need them;  
Then we always help Eliza with the eribs.

IV.

Next we call the dolls and shake them,  
For it's very hard to wake them,  
And the lazy things would like to lie and  
Then there's all the dollies' mending,  
And it really seems unending—  
Araminta's something awful on her  
clothes.

V.

Then the playhouse must be dusted,  
For Eliza can't be trusted,  
And, besides, we rather like to scrub and  
sweep.  
Our canary must be tended,  
And the morning's nearly ended,  
By the time we've got the baby doll to  
sleep.

VI.

We must button up each other,  
When we're getting fixed for mother;  
And Eliza comes and helps us with the  
comb.  
And you never would be guessing,  
When we've finished with our dressing,  
Just what busy little girls we are at  
home.

—Marian West in the Puritan.

In many parts of Scotland it used to be the custom to place on a man's tombstone the symbols of his trade; thus, a sugar cane would decorate the grave of a grocer, an axe and saw, with hammer and nails, would be found on that of a carpenter, an awl and a hammer on a shoemaker's grave, and so on.

It is by the presence of mind in untried emergencies that the native metal of a man is tested.—Lowell.

## IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Another Kootenay Town Convinced That Mr. Bostock Is a Poor Representative.

Kaslo Raises the Pay of Its Policemen—Rossland and Kettle River Business.

DONE WITH BOSTOCK.—Hewitt Bostock, M.P., arrived in Kaslo on Tuesday afternoon. His reception was not as enthusiastic as on former occasions. There was no brass band, and even the faithful were not very much in evidence. In the evening he met his supporters and other constituents at the Kaslo auditorium. There was an array of empty benches, and not the faintest show of enthusiasm in the small audience which sat before their member. John Keen, a Conservative, presided, and with Mr. Bostock occupied the platform alone. Leading local Liberals were for some reason, conspicuous by their absence, and others besides Tories greeted that there was no opportunity for the anticipated scrap. Instructions to the member were not abundant, and the questioning spiritless in comparison with what it might have been under changed circumstances. It is understood that Mr. Bostock will endeavor during the coming session to have the Kootenays elected into a separate constituency. It is not impossible that he sees a certain handwriting on the wall if things remain as they are. A resolution was carried requesting Mr. Bostock to support any measure calculated to induce the Canadian Pacific to extend its track to Kaslo, should it decide to build to Whitewater in the immediate future. Even after the close of the meeting the member was not pressed with callers, being left to the tender mercies of customs inspector Clute and one or two others. There certainly was a chilliness in the political atmosphere quite sufficient to freeze up enthusiasm. The marked contrast with previous meetings must have been noticeable to even the visiting member.—Nelson Tribune.

KETTLE RIVER.—The Rossland board of trade has petitioned the controller of customs at Ottawa as follows: "Whereas, it has come to the attention of the Rossland board of trade, that a movement in on foot to authorize the customs outposts and preventive offices in the Kettle River district, B.C., to the Nelson port of entry, said offices being attached at present to the port of New Westminster; and whereas, said offices are all within the boundaries of the Rossland provincial electoral district, the said Kettle River district is in the said intimate business relations with the said city of Rossland in no way connected with the city of Nelson; Therefore be it resolved, That the citizens of Rossland protest respectfully against the customs outposts and preventive offices of the Kettle River district being attached to any other port of entry than Rossland, and be it further resolved, That said customs outposts and preventive offices ought to be attached to the port of Rossland until such time as the customs business of the said district warrants one of the said outposts being created a port of entry."

ROSSLAND SEWAGE.—The Rossland city council has forwarded to the provincial board of health a letter outlining the need for emptying the sewage of Rossland into the Columbia river. It is shown that this city has a population of over 8,000 and is without proper facilities for getting rid of its sewage. What is wanted is the permission of the provincial board of health to allow the sewage from this city to flow into the Columbia. When this authorization has been obtained the plans will be prepared for the conduit, and this will, in accordance with law, be submitted to the provincial board of health for approval. The municipality of Rossland has been endeavoring to obtain this authorization for several months, but has been unable to do so, the board of health not announcing any policy or decision in the matter.

KASLO'S POLICEMAN.—The city council of Kaslo has rescinded the resolution of the 16th January last, which brought it into collision with the board of police commissioners, and was made the subject of an appeal to the Supreme court. This action was taken upon the advice of the council's solicitors, whose opinion was that the appointment of Alexander Miller was regularly made and that the resolution of the council should be rescinded. This settlement of the matter was accepted by Miller's solicitors with the proviso that the board of commissioners fix Miller's salary and that an order go by consent for taxation of costs. This little episode will cost the city somewhere in the neighborhood of \$50. Miller's wages have now been fixed at \$75 per month in place of the \$1 rate.

COLD AT ROSSLAND.—"Heap cold" said a Chinaman to a Miner reporter on Second avenue yesterday. And it was cold, there wasn't any mistake about it. During the night the thermometer in front of Godeve's store registered 16 degrees below zero. During the day it rose to about zero, but as soon as the sun went down it began to fall and at 8 o'clock it registered 10 degrees below.—Miner.

### PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

The Ainu women in Japan tattoo their faces to give them the appearance of men with whiskers. The term "filthy lucre" originated in Scotland, and referred in the first place to the well-worn £1 notes of that country. The palms of the hands and the soles of the feet are composed of cushions of fat, in order that no injury may be done to the muscles and bones underneath by sudden jolts or violent blows. An "ice-creeper," for wear on the shoes in slippery streets, has been invented by an American lady. It has small steel teeth to pierce the ice as the wearer walks, and can be applied to the sole in 10 seconds. Temper, says an authority, is an immense influence on the tongue; the single voice. An handful of querulous persons will invariably have a cat-like quality in the voice, which is perceptible in singing quite as much as in speaking. Newly formed lakes, canals, etc., often become mysteriously populated by birds, which, having been feeding on fish spawn elsewhere, alight on the new waters and drop some of the spawn from their bills. The policemen of the City of Mexico are being taught English. Women are employed as letter carriers in several districts of France. The Paris Ice Company has conceived the idea of cutting some of the glaciers furnish the ice needed for consumption, the last winter having been so mild that their other resources failed.

## What Do You ... Use Paint For?

Other people use it to preserve property—to beautify and adorn. That's good—and it's right. All Paint "when it's new" looks well. "When it's new"—There's the rub—"when it's new." The Elephant Mixed Paints look well and wear well long after other paints are faded and gone, while the cost of applying Elephant Paint is no more than the cost of applying a poorer grade. The dealers who sell our Paints can tell you a story that'll make you think there's a difference in Paints.

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PRESERVED BLOATERS, FRESH HERRINGS.

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WORCESTER SAUCE.

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Rich, Pure, Fragrant, The Finest Money Can Buy.

Over 1,000,000 packages Lipton's Teas sold weekly in Great Britain alone. In 1/2 lb. and 5 lb. canisters. Put up by the grower.

THOS. EARLE, Victoria, Wholesale Agent

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Iron, Steel, Nails, etc., Pipe, Fittings, etc.  
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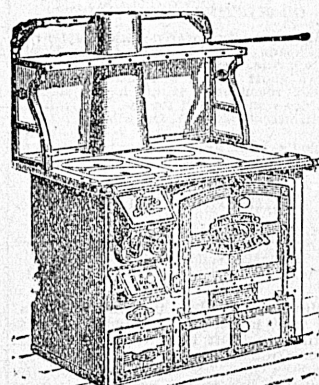
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Trade in Crockery, Glassware, and We are Victoria agents for the

GREAT

Majestic Range

Which for Economy in Fuel, Durability in Use and Perfection in Cooking, is the BEST ON EARTH.



## DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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MAGNESIA

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Sold Throughout the World. N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Signs of Pregnancy.



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97 Johnson Street.

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### HEISTERMAN & CO.

75 Government Street.

## THE LOCAL NEWS.

Demand the blue label.

Look for the blue label.

Boycott non-union cigars.

Drink Blue Ribbon Tea.

Smoke union-made cigars.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.\*

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.\*

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Ocell.

McClary's Famous Sloves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's.

If you have beauty

I will take it—

If you have none

I will make it.

Savannah, Photo.

Weiler Bros. have a fine display of

Iron Bedsteads, enamelled in white, pink

or light blue.

Art Squares in almost every grade and

in all the regular stock sizes at Weiler

Bros.

Hotelkeepers, saloonkeepers and others

will find at Weiler Bros. the best stock

of Glassware, Crockery, etc., in B. C.

We are offering extra values in Scotch

Tweed Suits. For prices see window.

Creighton & Co., 18 Broad street.

Propose Organizing.—The young people

of the Centennial Methodist church will

meet shortly to organize a literary

and debating society.

Oats, Not Flour.—The costume worn

by Mr. Bullen at the charity ball was

made of Brackman & Ker's celebrated

oats sacks, not Ogilvie's sacks.

Charged With Fraud.—Richard Wrath-

all will appear in the police court this

morning to answer a charge laid by B.

W. Holmes, charging him with obtaining

money under false pretences. According

to the complainant, the accused collected

from a butcher money that was coming

to complainant, by stating that he owned

an interest in a cow that had been sold

to the butcher by Holmes, and was there-

fore entitled to some of the money.

Three Candidates.—Both Moses Mc-

Gregor and P. C. MacGregor as well

as Mr. A. J. Weaver Bridgman have

announced themselves as candidates

for the vacancy for Centre Ward in the

council. The first named served a term as

alderman for North Ward, and P. C.

MacGregor represented Central Ward in

the council last year. Mr. Bridgman is a

well known financial agent and was a

candidate in the North ward at the last

municipal election.

"A Midnight Bell."—That very deli-

cious comedian, Mr. L. R. Stockwell, an-

nounces that he will appear at Victoria

theatre Monday night in Charles Hoyt's

greatest success, "A Midnight Bell."

Mr. Stockwell is known and recognized

from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an

actor of eminence in his own peculiar

lines, and he is an immense favorite

with his audiences. His quaint, dry, un-

forced humor never fails to amuse, and

his rights are eagerly looked forward to.

"A Midnight Bell" has done more for

Mr. Hoyt's reputation than anything he

has written. It is a charming rural

idyl, in which the comedy element is

conspicuous, but not unnecessarily ob-

truded. Mr. Stockwell's performance of

Deacon Lemuel Tidd has done a great

deal towards making the play such an

enormous success, and Mr. Hoyt has

cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged

his obligation to him. Mr. Stockwell

will be supported by a very strong cast,

and will use the scenery and effects of

the metropolitan production.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tab-

lets. All druggists refund the money if

it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has

L. B. Q. on each tablet.

WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN ADMIRE A BEAUTIFUL

complexion. At this season the skin is

liable to be affected by the inclement

weather. For that disagreeable roughness

or soreness, as well as a protective from

the elements, we have a preparation which

meets all requirements. It is quite free

from greasiness or stickiness, and imparts

to the skin a delightful velvety softness.

An excellent application after shaving.

ITS NAME IS

BUTTERMILK TOILET LOTION

For sale only at our store. 25 cents

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G. H. BOWES, Chemist

Telephone 425. 100 Govt. St., near Yates.

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## THE SAMOAN RUMPU

Details of Recent Fighting Show That German Officials Led the Natives.

Berlin Treaty Specifically Barred Mataafa—Plucky Acts of British Sailors.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The Associated Press correspondent at Apia, Samoa, has forwarded the decision of Chief Justice Chambers, awarding the kingship of the Samoan Islands to Maitafa Tanumafili, which decision caused the outbreak between the natives. The decision rehearses the history of the appointment of Maitafa Tanumafili, the late king of Samoa, who died in 1898, and quotes that section of the Berlin treaty which stated that his successor should be duly elected according to the laws and customs of Samoa.

Justice Chambers' decision that Maitafa is ineligible for the kingship was evidently due to the introduction of a copy of the Berlin treaty, together with the protocols of the nine sessions of the Berlin conference, as in his decision he says:

"Reference was specially directed to the Berlin treaty, to page 6 of the document before referred to, on which are found the instructions of the Marquis of Salisbury to the British plenipotentiaries at Apia, in relation to the election of a king; to page 42, upon which is found the report of the committee on form of government, in which it is stated that the candidates are suggested; to page 47, in the fifth session of the conference, when the subject of the election was under discussion. Count Bismarck, who was present, declared that the election of a king, but did so upon the condition that one exception should be made in the person of Maitafa, on account of the outrages committed by him and his followers against the German and wounded German sailors lying on the field of action. In this connection Sir E. Malet, senior plenipotentiary on behalf of the British plenipotentiaries, on the other hand, declared that the exception made by Count Bismarck was far and away reasonable, saying that his government would have probably entertained a similar objection had the like outrages been committed on British sailors.

"We have but to refer to the protocols to ascertain the unambiguous and unequivocal intention of the framers of the treaty. Not only is the intention without doubt and unequivocal, but it is so plain as to be manifest upon the face of the document. The judicial officer nominated by the three signatory powers, agreed to and commissioned by the government of Samoa, and thus designated by them all to decide this question, signified by the contestants I cannot throw off the obligation to obey the plain and emphatic declaration of the framers of the treaty, when they declare that the people of Samoa from eligibility to the kingship. It is plainly stated by one of the plenipotentiaries that the exception is made in the person of Maitafa. It is mentioned in the protocols that the exception was given for making the exception which not only commended themselves to the other plenipotentiaries and commanded their assent, but appealed to the highest interests of universal humanity.

"As long as this condition remains in the protocol and until it is stricken out or altered by the judicial officer whose right to exercise the functions of his office depends on the same treaty and protocols cannot give any interpretation to article 1 of the protocol, and mandatorily stated in the protocol of the fifth session of the conference.

"It is, therefore, decided that as Maitafa, because of his ineligibility, has not been rightfully elected or appointed king of Samoa, conformably to the provisions of the Berlin treaty, it is, therefore, decided that the decision of the judicial officer, who has been appointed in compliance with the laws and customs of Samoa not in conflict therewith in connection with his alleged decision that Maitafa Tanumafili, being the only candidate for the kingship eligible thereto whose election has been reported to the chief justice, and who is the only candidate for the kingship, is proceeding for the office, is elected king of Samoa, and this decision is made in writing conformably to the provisions of the Berlin act and to the laws and customs of Samoa not in conflict therewith.

"W. L. CHAMBERS, Chief Justice of Samoa."

GERMANS LED THE REBELS. San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The steamer Maroon arrived from Samoa to-day, bringing the full details of the recent outbreak at Apia to the Associated Press. While Chief Justice Chambers was hearing the claims of the German plenipotentiaries, the kingship, the Mataafa natives, who were numerically stronger, were openly supported by the German officials.

CHIEF JUSTICE RENDERED DECISION. On December 3 the chief justice decided that Maitafa Tanumafili was the king. The American and British consuls immediately recognized the new king. The German consul and president, however, refused to recognize Tanumafili, and went over to Mataafa, who had 3,000 men under arms. Mataafa lacked arms and ammunition. In a few hours the rebel forces had surrounded the residence of the chief justice, which was guarded by 20 royal natives, and Capt. Sturdee, of H. M. S. Porpoise, landed twenty-five soldiers to reinforce the garrison.

The fighting was in progress at night, when the chief justice and his family were taken to the beach. The fighting commenced at any moment, and the British and American consuls did all they could to prevent hostilities.

By midday Sunday the rebel troops had completely hemmed in the royalists. Their plans had been well laid, and the rebels were headed by an ex-German officer, Von Bulow, who is at the present moment in command of the German forces. The German government, under his direction, barricaded were thrown up in the main streets of the town. Von Bulow and the president and the German consul were in constant consultation, and German merchants supplied cartridges to the rebels.

THE ATTACK ON THE TOWN. King Tala and large numbers of white people sought refuge in the hotel, which was about 430 yards from the beach. A mob of the town towards the hotel, and the fighting had commenced. The German consul and Von Bulow were in actual command. The fighting was severe in the main street. Hearing the firing on the beach a party of rebels, 1,000 strong, advanced, driving before them a party of loyalists. Thousands of shots were fired, and for two hours there was a stubborn defence.

The loyal party in the nightfall had been driven to within a quarter of a mile from the mission station, around which the balance of the loyalists had been compelled to retire. If the two rebel parties had effected a junction the loyalists would have been slaughtered, but darkness came on, and the fighting ceased. During the night the Mataafa people sought refuge in boats and were huddled together under the guns of the Porpoise. After the retreat from the hotel to the mission station, it was found that King Tala had been left at the hotel. Capt. Sturdee and Consul Maxse went to the hotel and brought the king safely back. The Porpoise's crew and although the rescuers were fired upon, repeatedly they escaped without damage.

AT BRITISH LEGATION. The British sailors under Lieut. Gaunt behaved splendidly. They held their fire for a direct attack on the German consul. Consul Osborne and family took refuge in the British consulate, which was heavily guarded by British sailors. By the flight of Maitafa's men the Porpoise's crew were left in absolute possession of the town. All the Samoan houses were looted and burned.

The white men's houses were invaded and searched for Samoan property. Trees were cut down, crops were spoiled, dogs and horses taken away and boats either stolen or destroyed.

In this extremely the consul and the president and the leading Mataafa chiefs came to an agreement to assume the government and to keep order. A provisional government with the president as executive head was approved by all consuls, pending the settlement of the legal question by their respective governments. The British and American consuls agreed to this provisional arrangement, with the understanding that it was to be subject to the approval of any officer under it. And that the Mataafa people, who had been taken on board the Porpoise, should be allowed to go to their homes, their arms being retained on the Porpoise.

TO DEPOSED CHAMBERS.

The first act of the provisional government, however, showed the fixed determination of the German plenipotentiaries to ascendancy in Samoan affairs. By public notice the provisional government abolished the Supreme court, and then decided that the president was the acting chief justice and that Chief Justice Chambers no longer held office. They seized the Supreme court and placed new locks on all the doors. Chief Justice Chambers, and the British and American consuls issued a proclamation that the court would be opened by him as usual in the morning. Capt. Sturdee of the Porpoise, however, refused any resistance to the opening of the court by Justice Chambers was offered the Porpoise would open fire on the town. The German consul then ordered the German captain for assistance, without avail.

Mataafa, upon receiving Sturdee's ultimatum, withdrew his armed guard from the court house and sent a message to the German officials Chambers ordered the door broken in with a sledge hammer. The session of the court was then held. Three cheers for the justice and the British and American consuls were given by the British and Americans and the crowd dispersed.

All is quiet, and so far as fighting is concerned, is no longer a subject. The German has sent his family to Auckland and he himself is on the Porpoise. The Germans still persist that Dr. Ruffel is chief justice.

On January 29 the wealthiest German merchant in Samoa smashed all the windows in the Supreme court building. He was fined \$500 and sentenced to one hundred days' imprisonment. In the court he insulted the judge and gloried in his deed. He was sent to jail and late that night Dr. Ruffel, claiming to be the chief justice, ordered the jail keeper, a Swiss with German sympathies, to take the prisoner to the German consul. This was done and the next day the merchant was fined £30 by the German consul.

Everybody in Apia is anxiously awaiting news of action by the three powers. The action of the provisional government in deporting the Mataafa chiefs is claimed to be in direct opposition to the agreement made with the consuls. Sixty chiefs were sent to Manua, but owing to the bad weather could not reach that island. They were taken to Tutuila by the Pago Pago people, who have declared their allegiance to Maitafa. They tried to capture the guard with the prisoners, but the schooner got away too quick. Everything points to another fight among the natives at no distant time. Part of the Mataafa people are satisfied with the looting and deportation of the chiefs, and are now talking of uniting with the Maitafa faction. During the fighting between the natives the German party lost thirteen killed and fourteen wounded, and the king's party lost four killed and eight wounded.

SIR WILFRID'S MASTER. Leader of the Opposition Gives Attention to the Premier of Public Works.

Referring to Mr. Tarte's ascendancy in the Liberal party, Sir Charles Tupper has had this to say in a recent interview to a Montreal correspondent: "Mr. Tarte is the master of the administration. His conception of statesmanship is to go from province to province, promising the most lavish expenditures in order to bribe the constituencies. This is his idea. This is the height of statesmanship to which he has risen. This is his conception of the duties of a great statesman. We see him going up and down the country, promising in this and that district the expenditure of millions. Sir Wilfrid confines himself to philosophic abstractions, and the master of the administration buys up the constituencies. This is what we see as the perfect flower of Liberalism in this country. The only sign of a general election I can see is the spectacle which Mr. Tarte presents as he offers millions here and there. Needless to say that if a fifth of the amount which he is promising is disbursed actually upon so-called public works, the country would be quite hopelessly involved."

It is in the cabinet to stay though half of the Liberal party hate him and ask for his dismissal. He will remain and why? Because if he were dismissed he could and would disclose the means by which the government reached power at the last election. He knows the secret. He could not only have Sir Wilfrid himself disposed, but he could prevent the Liberal party from reaching power again for the next 20 years. This is why Mr. Tarte remains master of the administration."

FOR READY REFERENCE. Steamer and Railway Time Table, Arranged for the Convenience of Readers.

For convenient reference the following information in regard to the time tables of steamers and trains and on postal and other matters relating to the city will be found useful. The information is given as concisely as possible for the benefit of the city's business.

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE. Steamer Islander leaves C.P.N. wharf daily (except Sunday) at 1 a.m. for Vancouver, and arrives at Victoria at 7 p.m. daily (except Sunday).

VICTORIA-WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Steamer Princess Louise leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for Westminster and Fraser river points on Sunday at 11 a.m. and on Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.; arrives at Westminster on Monday at 9 a.m., and on Thursday and Saturday at 3 p.m.

FOR PUGET SOUND. Steamer City of Kingston leaves Victoria for Seattle from C.P.N. wharf daily (except Sunday) at 8 p.m.; arrives daily (except Sunday) at 4:35 p.m.

FOR PORT ANGELES. Steamer Garland leaves Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m., and arrives at Victoria on Tuesday and Wednesday at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE. Steamer City of Nanaimo leaves the B. & N. wharf on Tuesday at 7 a.m. for Comox, connecting at Nanaimo on Wednesday at 10 a.m. and on Friday at 10 a.m. She arrives at Victoria on Saturday at 4 p.m.

FOR TEXADA AND SOOKE. Steamer Clayquot will leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Friday at 7 a.m.; for Port of Texada, Friday 7 a.m.; for Texada for Nanaimo, Saturday 7 a.m.; for Nanaimo for Victoria, Friday 6 a.m., calling at way ports. Every Wednesday a mail steamer will leave for Sooke and return same day.

NORTHERN B. C. ROUTE. Steamer Danube leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for Port of Skagway, British Columbia ports and Skagway, Alaska, on the 11th and 15th of each month at 8 p.m. Willapa leaves C. P. N. wharf on same route on the 8th and 22nd of each month at 8 p.m.

STEAMER CUTCH leaves Porter's wharf, Victoria, for Port of Skagway, British Columbia ports and Skagway, Alaska, on the 4th and 18th of each month, at 8 p.m.

STEAMER QUEEN CITY leaves C.P.N. wharf for Alberni and Barclay Sound ports on 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, and for Quatsino and Cape Scott on the 20th only.

AT BRITISH LEGATION. The British sailors under Lieut. Gaunt behaved splendidly. They held their fire for a direct attack on the German consul. Consul Osborne and family took refuge in the British consulate, which was heavily guarded by British sailors. By the flight of Maitafa's men the Porpoise's crew were left in absolute possession of the town. All the Samoan houses were looted and burned.

## MR. MULOCK'S CHRISTMAS CARD

Kootenay Suggestions of Improvements for the Next Issue.

From the Revelstoke Herald.

A change has come over the Mulock two-cent porous placard. It started out with a pure palpus background, relieved by blobs of the purple. The pure white represented the political chastity of the Grit party. The deep crimson blobs typified the British Empire. Now the ground work has been changed to a beautiful azure blue. This is to signify the chances of Kootenay getting a decent mail service long no Mr. Mulock is running the show. About the time the Postmaster-General's understraps are through totting up the profit and loss account for the year, the color of the stamp will be changed to a pale yellow typical of the look on the Canadian taxpayer's face when he looks at the postal deficit. And when the next general elections are drawing near the stamp will go into mourning for the prospects of the Liberal party and will stay that way for a long, long time. Then again charges can be rung on the motto. The Herald would respectfully suggest that the noble Grit sentiment, "Business is business, as you know," would make a nice selection for the next one. Because all these changes of stamp mean business for the department since every stamp collector is bound by the mysterious laws, which condition his existence, to have one specimen of each issue. Mulock is not alone in his business, but more than another dealer of red in the middle of Central Africa. It is stated that certain small republics derive no small portion of their revenue by constantly changing their stamp issues, each change finding a big demand among the enthusiastic army of philatelists. It was rumored for I. Willock, the collector, to force the present issue of the Empire into this contemptible trade on the folly of the stamp-collecting portion of humanity.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Canadian and English Capital Investing in Several Other Promising Properties.

From the Boundary Creek Times.

In one respect one of the biggest deals ever made in connection with Boundary Creek properties was closed on Monday last when the Blackburn and the adjoining claim, the Tintie, was sold to Eastern capitalists by E. A. Blenburgh. Negotiations for the sale of the property were opened about two months ago, but it was not until the arrival of W. T. McDonald in the city that the final arrangements were made. The purchasers are good friends of Boundary Creek, men who have unlimited confidence in the resources of the district, and plenty of capital to develop any properties they may acquire. They are some of the largest shareholders in the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill properties, and include O. G. Labaree, of Spokane, Idaho; M. P. S. H. C. Miner, of the Granby Rubber Co., W. B. Ives, M. P. The deal was arranged by O. G. Sabaree, representing the syndicate, and W. T. Smith and J. C. Haas, representing Mr. Blenburgh. The price paid was \$300,000 cash and 200,000 shares in a company which is being organized with a capital of \$1,500,000 to develop the property. The Blackburn is a full mile in length and not less than 400 feet wide. The ore is rich chalcopryite, giving copper values and good gold values. Average assays have given \$25.40 in all values. It is the intention to organize the company at once and begin the work of opening up the property. The principals in the deal or their friends now have big properties in Greenwood, Central and Deadwood camps. Their latest purchase is, from surface indications, likely to prove the equal of their big properties which have come rapidly into prominence through extensive development work.

R. G. Sidley, J. P., of Anarchist mountain, was in the city on Monday. During his visit here negotiations for the bonding of the well-known Anarchist group of claims at Camp McKlenny were successful. The bond was given by W. B. Tait & Co., of Greenwood, and 10 per cent of the price mentioned was paid in cash. The group consists of the Anarchist, Dynamite and Success. They have been held by Mr. Sidley for several years, and he has done considerable development work. On the Anarchist is one 80-foot and another 60-foot shaft. At the foot of the 80-foot shaft is a ledge, 5 feet of inches, of free-milling ore. An exceptionally good water-right goes with the property. There is sufficient power to run a large mill, and the trench for the water has already begun. The Anarchist group is one of the very best properties in Camp McKlenny. They contain good strong ledges, which can be worked very cheaply.

The Calumet, a Wellington Camp property, owned by R. C. Johnson and R. McCarran, was bonded this week to an English syndicate represented by Messrs. Haas, Elliott & Stuart. The figure mentioned in the bond has not been made public, but it is understood that it is a large one, and 10 per cent has been paid in cash. The Calumet was located in 1894 by R. C. Johnson and R. McCarran. It adjoins the Golden Crown and the Winnipeg, and was under bond for some time to the Golden Crown company. This company threw up the bond last year, but because they did not appreciate the value of the property, they decided they wished to confine all their attention to the Golden Crown. The Calumet has been developed by several open cuts and cross-cuts, exposing a large vein of rich pyrrhotite. It is understood that the syndicate intend developing the property at once. The deal was negotiated for the owners by W. S. Keith.

Montreal capitalists are becoming heavily interested in Summit camp properties. It was a Montreal syndicate who purchased the B. C. mine for \$300,000, and now Montreal people have bought heavily into the King Mine Company. The King Company owned the Oro Denoro in Summit Camp. The deal was arranged by Messrs. Curtis & McNish, of Rossland. Sufficient capital has been acquired to place the mine on a shipping basis. The force at present working on the Oro Denoro will be increased and a plant purchased for the property. The Montreal syndicate who purchased the B. C. property have decided to work on a large scale. Major Leckie, who put through the deal, is making arrangements to start work on the property. The small plant now on the property will be used temporarily, but a large plant has been ordered.

Frank Mendenhall, the Rossland agent for the Jencks Machine Company, has sold a plant to the Boundary Creek Mining Company, owning the Last Chance mine in Skylark camp. The plant consists of a 50-horse-power boiler, a hoist and pump and steam drills. The Boundary Creek Mining Company intend developing the Last Chance on a large scale.

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE.

Conciliant may puff a man up, but never prop him up.—Ruskin.

Great men often rejoice at crosses of fortune, just as brave soldiers do at wars.—Seneca.

## THE VICTORIA ELECTION.

The election of Mr. Turner and his colleagues in Victoria is something more than a victory; it is a great triumph. It will be recalled that on more than one occasion Mr. Cotton and other members of the local ministry prophesied that Mr. Turner would never be returned to the House as the representative of Victoria city. The wish in this case was far from the thought, and the party of intimidation and trickery used every means at their disposal to induce the voters of Victoria City to betray the representative who had so assiduously looked after their interests for so many years. To the credit of the bone and sinew of that city, neither blunders, intimidation nor bribery had any effect on their loyalty to their representatives, personally, or to the principles of the glorious constitution which has been so barefacedly and frequently violated by a ministry presided over by a martinet. As we go to press in a few minutes, we have no time to make any lengthy remarks, but the public can take the triumphant return of the three Opposition candidates as an indication of future events. It is the "handwriting on the wall" which tells of the early return of Mr. Turner and his party to control the destinies of this Province. Those who come to this Province and fancy that by the sheer force of gabble and the assumption of the form and conduct of the bully, they can ride rough-shod over the electorate, will find that the people of British Columbia are made of different mettle; that they are not so constituted as to allow any stranger to walk over their rights and to set all those privileges which we are supposed to enjoy under responsible government at defiance with impunity. If the electorate is given a chance they will speak with no uncertain sound. They will rise like one man and sweep the present administration from power by an overwhelming verdict against them. It is no secret that the present cabinet is executed from one end of the Province to the other, and when the day of reckoning arrives, as it surely will, the tyrant and the tyrant will be hurled into the same political grave.—Wellington Enquirer.

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MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

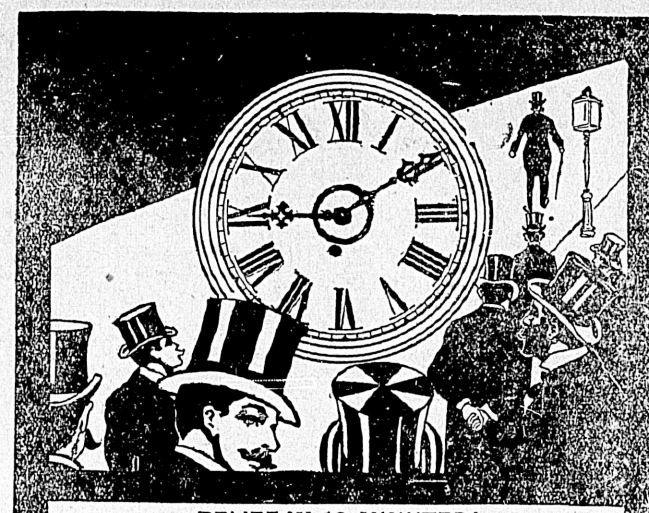
Municipal Bye-Election, 1899.

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the Central Ward of the City of Victoria that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall, in the aforesaid city, on Thursday, the 16th day of February, 1899, from 12 (noon) to 2 p.m., for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Municipal Council as an alderman.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows: The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of the nomination, and in event of a poll being necessary such poll shall be opened on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1899, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., in the manner following: For the office of alderman for the Central Ward, at room 11 of the Public Market building, Cormorant street, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and to govern himself accordingly.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as alderman of the City of Victoria shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owner in the Land Registry Office of Land or Real Property in the City of Victoria of the assessed value of five hundred dollars, or more, over and above any registered incumbrance or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as Municipal voters.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, the 8th day of February, 1899. WM. W. NORTHCOOT, Returning Officer.



RELIEF IN 10 MINUTES! Every sufferer from catarrh who reads these lines will find in them a message of hope. No matter how severely he may be afflicted, no matter how many so-called remedies he may have tried, no matter how many physicians have experimented upon him in vain, no matter how completely he may have despaired of ever ridding himself of his disgusting and distressing malady—he can be cured! Hundreds upon hundreds of cases as bad as his have been fully and permanently cured by DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.

This wonderful remedy never fails if taken before catarrh has developed into other necessarily fatal diseases. Don't put it off—go at once to your druggist and get a bottle. It will relieve you in 10 minutes! It will place you on the road to full recovery immediately. It cures cold in the head, sore throat, tonsillitis, asthma, hay fever, loss of smell and deafness. Here is an interesting letter from the Rev. James Murdoch, of Harrisburg, Pa.:

"When I know anything is worthy of recommendation, I consider it my duty to let my friends know it. I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for the last two months and am now completely cured of catarrh of five years standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me within five minutes. I would not be without it in my house if it cost \$5 a bottle, as it will cure any slight cold I may have, almost instantly."

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relieves heart disease in 30 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills—25¢ for 40 doses—are the best. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in a day eczema, tetter and all skin diseases. Cures piles in 2 to 3 nights. 35¢.

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## MORE BOOTY FOUND.

City Detectives Find the Pichon Rifles Stowed Away in North Road Cabin.

A Long Day's Search Through City and District Crowned With Success.

City Detectives Perdue and Palmer and Acting Detective R. H. Walker did a good day's work yesterday. They found the balance of the goods, with the exception of one shot gun which were stolen from C. H. Pichon's gun store on Johnson street on the night of November 11. The find included three new rifles valued at \$100 and a lot of cartridges and cutlery. The goods were stowed away in the cabin on North road in which George Rosson and William Robertson lived previous to their arrest with Stuart Robertson and W. C. Snider on a number of charges. They were stowed away between the inner and outer walls of the cabin near the ceiling. On their previous visits to the cabin the officers found a lot of the stolen goods, but none of the articles were so well hidden as were those which were found yesterday. The three officers started out after the adjournment of the trial yesterday determined to find more of the stolen goods. They scoured the country around Mt. Tolmie and Cedar Hill, where the young men now under arrest spent much of their time. Failing to find anything there they returned to the cabin having decided if necessary to pull it down. The lining near the floor had already been torn off, so on this occasion they started near the ceiling. They found that there was considerable room between the inner and outer walls and pursuing their examination found the goods mentioned above. With this find they concluded a long day's work. But they have not yet finished and are in hopes of recovering all the property stolen within the last few months, with the exception of course of the perishable articles. At the same time they are gathering more evidence connecting the four young men now under arrest with the robberies. Already Rosson has been committed for trial on two charges, and William Robertson and W. C. Snider on one charge each and the hearing of another charge against Rosson and William and Stuart Robertson will be concluded this morning. The work done by the police on the case deserves the highest commendation; the men detailed having worked ceaselessly to discover the guilty parties and recover the goods.

"ILLIBERAL LEGISLATION."

Leading Liberal Organ So Describes Mr. Martin's Masterpiece.

From the Montreal Herald. The despatches from British Columbia indicate that Mr. Joseph Martin has once more donned his fighting armor. He has come out strongly in favor of excluding all "aliens" from British Columbia placer mines, and under the reports of the placers that greeted his declarations are like the reports of Mark Twain's death, "greatly exaggerated." It is plain that there is a considerable sentiment in the Province in favor of the step proposed. The term "alien" used in this connection is of more or less limited application, as appears from the following comment by the New York Engineering and Mining Journal: "The immediate motive of the new law, it is understood, is the rush of prospectors to the new Atlin Lake District, and the desire to reserve the promising placers there for British Columbia miners. A number of men from Oregon and Washington were arranging to start for the new district, who will now be shut out." The Journal continues: "This looks very much like illiberal legislation, especially in view of the fact that British Columbia mines have been so far developed chiefly by capital and men from the United States. At the same time we are hardly in a position to protest against such action by Canada, while our own mining laws limit the location of claims to citizens of the United States."

The fact that the American legislation is illiberal does not make that proposed in British Columbia any the less illiberal or unwise, and we may venture the hope that the Province will not allow itself to make such mistake. American miners, by exploring the Kootenay country and working the Rossland mines, gave British Columbia the first start on the boom it is now enjoying. American prospectors found out the truth about the Klondike, and their discovery has been of no small benefit to British Columbia cities. We shall be surprised if it was not so. However, the American who first discovered the wealth of the Atlin Lake District, which Mr. Martin now wants to save for the citizens of British Columbia. It is an exceedingly short-sighted policy that would seek to shut these men out, for surely the resident of British Columbia wants more than anything else to see the vast resources of his Province developed, and surely, too, he is not afraid to take his chance against all comers in acquiring desirable locations. If he is, the rest of the world will be inclined to think he is too slow for the race.

No doubt there will be much support for the proposed measure. There always is plenty of support for legislation of a retrogressive character. It is disappointing, however, to see such a measure emanating from and supported by one who has borne the reputation of being a foremost champion of Liberal principles. Liberalism has in all ages stood for the freest competition, and has advocated the greatest possible liberty of action as making for the advancement of civilization. The obstacles in the way have at no time been few or inconsiderable, and not the least has been the natural disposition of men to check such movements, as, though they might be for the general advantage, would interfere with their personal interests. This disposition has been the fruitful cause of wars. Nowhere is it so equally fruitful a cause of tariff wars and of legislation restricting the movement of population and capital. It is always easier for legislative bodies to enter on such courses than to break away from them. Just as it is easier to make tariffs than to get rid of them, and easier

to make wars than to end them. But the part of the statesman, and especially the statesman who is guided by the principles which many centuries of Liberalism have developed, should be tolerably clear.

## THE ART OF LIVING LONG.

Viveurs as a rule prefer to live well rather than long. Hence the well-known phrase, "short and sweet." Nevertheless, many persons would prefer "long and sweet." If one may judge by the zeal with which the newspapers give accounts of the few centenarians who here and there drag out a precarious existence, it would seem as if the doctor who could permit us to reach such an advanced age would deserve the benediction of his contemporaries.

Dr. James Sawyer, in a recent lecture at Birmingham, has tried to satisfy this desire. The following is, according to him, what one must do to live a hundred years:

1. Sleep eight hours a day.
2. Sleep on the right side.
3. Open the windows of one's bedroom at night.
4. Put a screen in front of the door.
5. Place one's bed away from the wall.
6. Take a bath the temperature of the body every morning, and not a cold douche.
7. Take exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat, and make sure it is thoroughly cooked.
9. (For adults). Do not drink milk.
10. Eat much grain in order to nourish the cells which destroy the germs of disease.
11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy these cells.
12. Take daily exercise in the open air.
13. Keep no animals in living rooms. They may have the germs of disease.
14. Live as much as possible in the country.
15. Drink water, avoid humidity and the neighborhood of sewage pipes.
16. Vary one's occupations.
17. Take from time to time a short holiday.
18. Limit one's ambitions.
19. Restrain one's natural character.

These precautions are easy to follow. Their absolute efficiency is not guaranteed, but there is no danger in trying them. And then who knows?

## QUEER FOODS.

The human race has at times devoured remarkable things. The Tartars, it is said, ate horses, camels and dogs. In China, birds' nests, rats and snails are considered good food.

Some of the old Egyptians were fond of crocodile steak. They thought wheat and barley poor stuff. The Egyptians, moreover, never ate beans or the head of any animal. Honey and raisins they loved, and also liked fish, quail and peacocks. To the Jews we are indebted for our delicious salad dressing of oil, vinegar, salt, pepper and mustard. At the passover they ate bitter herbs, such as wild lettuce, fennel, camomile and dandelion, and invented the dressing to make the dish palatable.

## BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

The covetous man sows his own thistles. Envy drops poison into all our pleasures. Strength is exhibited in the steady pull more than in the jerk. An interrogation point makes a poor pillow for a troubled head. The worldly church administers a killing remedy to the dying world. Some public prayers are constrained because private prayer is restrained. The devil has to pry the business man's door open, but that of the idler is a standing invitation to him.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act incorporating the British Columbia Electrical Supply Company, Limited.

The objects for which the company is to be established and the rights and powers sought to be acquired are as follows:— 1st, The acquisition of water and water power by record of unrecorded water; or by the purchase of water records or water privileges for and the application of such water and water power to all or any of the purposes and in the manner or methods following:

(a) For rendering water and water power available for use, application and distribution, by erecting dams, increasing the head of water in any existing body of water, or extending the area thereof; diverting the waters of any stream, pond or lake into any other channel or channels; laying or erecting any line or flume pipe or wire; constructing any raceway, reservoir, aqueduct, weir wheel, building or other erection or work which may be required in connection with the improvement and use of the said water and water power; or by altering, renewing, extending, improving, repairing or maintaining any such work or any part thereof.

(b) The use of water or water power for hydraulic mining purposes; for general irrigation purposes within any part of the Province of British Columbia; and for milling, manufacturing, industrial and mechanical purposes, other than the generation of electricity.

(c) For producing any form of power and for producing and generating electricity for the purpose of light, heat and power.

(d) For constructing, operating and maintaining electric works, power houses, generating plant, and such other appliances and conveniences as are necessary and proper for the generating of electricity or electric power, or any other form of developed power, and for transmitting the same to be used by the power company, or by persons or companies contracting with the power company therefor, as a motive power for the operation of motors, machinery or electric lighting or other works; or to be supplied by the power company to consumers for heating or as a motive power for propelling tramways; or for driving, hauling, lifting, pumping, lighting, crushing, smelting, drilling and milling; or for any other operations to which it may be adapted; or to be used or applied for in connection with any other purposes for which electricity or electric power may be applied or required.

2. For placing, sinking, laying, fitting, accumulating and repairing electric lines, accumulators, storage batteries, electric cables, mains, wires, pipes, switches, connections, branches, electric motors, dynamos, engines, machines or other apparatus or devices; cuts, drains, water courses, pipes, poles, buildings and other erections and works; and erecting and placing any electric line, cable, main, wire, or other electric apparatus above or below ground.

(f) Constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining electric cables or other tramways or street railways for the conveyance of passengers and freight; constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining telegraph and telephone systems and lines.

(g) The supplying of compressed air, electricity, street power or any other form of developed power to customers; for any purposes for which compressed air, electric power or any other form of developed power may be applied or required.

2nd. To supply air for or in connection with refrigerators, cold storage, ventilation, cooling purposes and other like purposes; to utilize air in the manufacture of ice, and in and about all other purposes to which air, hot or cold, is or may be applied.

3rd. To develop water power; to convert such water power into compressed air; to distribute, conduct, and apply such compressed air to the driving of percussion drills, hoists, engines and all kinds of machinery.

4th. To avail itself of, and to have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges, advantages, priorities and immunities created, provided and conferred in and by the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," created, provided and conferred, or which hereafter may by any amendments thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

5th. To avail itself of, and to have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges, advantages, priorities and immunities created, provided and conferred in and by the "Companies Clauses Act, 1897," or any section or sections thereof, or which hereafter may by any amendments thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

6th. To construct, maintain and operate tramways, street railways and telephone systems within the Province of British Columbia.

7th. To purchase, lease or exchange, hire or otherwise acquire land, property, mill sites, water rights, records or other like privileges which may seem to the company conducive to its objects, directly or indirectly, or capable of becoming so in connection with the company's objects, property or rights, including the rights and franchises of any companies with powers of amalgamation.

8th. And for any or all of the purposes aforesaid the company to enter upon any lands, raceways, dunes, pipe lines, electric or telephone poles, lines, ties, rails, and such other works as may be necessary; and to acquire, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges, advantages, priorities and immunities created, provided and conferred in and by the "Companies Clauses Act, 1897," or any section or sections thereof, or which hereafter may by any amendments thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

Dated at the City of Rossland this 12th day of December, 1898.

DALY & HAMILTON,  
Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to construct, equip, maintain and operate a standard or narrow gauge railway from the town of Dawson, in the Northwest Territories of Canada, to the Forks of the Klondike and Bonanza creeks. Also to construct, equip, maintain and operate a narrow gauge railway from the said City of Dawson to the divide or head of Dominion and Sulphur creeks, all in the Klondike mining division. In the said Northwest Territories, with power to construct branch lines from any point on the main line of the said railway, and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain all necessary roads, bridges, ways, ferries, wharves, docks and coal bunkers; and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches, and to carry on a general expansion business; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges or other aids from any government, municipality or other persons or bodies corporate; and with power to build and operate roads to be used in the construction of such railway, and in advance of the same, and to levy and collect tolls from all parties using and on all freight passing over any of such roads built by the company, whether built before or after the construction of the railway, and with all other usual powers necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Dated at the City of Victoria, B. C., the 30th day of January, 1899.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,  
Solicitors for the Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply for a special license to cut timber on the following described lands viz.: Beginning at a stake on the shore of Lake Lindeman about three miles from the lower end of said lake; thence following said east bank in a southerly direction one mile; thence east one and a half miles; thence north one mile; thence west to initial point; containing 900 acres, more or less.

F. P. ARMSTRONG,  
Lake Bennett, B. C., 10th January, 1899.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Headache, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Bilethness on the Stomach, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World. at all Drug Stores.

Re John Sylvester Bowker  
Of Oak Bay, Victoria District,  
Deceased.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.  
IN PROBATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 18th day of January, A.D. 1899, I, Mary Bowker, was appointed the administratrix of the estate and effects of the said deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate or hereby entitled to pay to me, and all persons having claims against the said estate are to send the same, with the particulars, to me, at  
M. JOHNSON,  
No. 6 Broughton Street,  
Victoria, B. C.  
Post-office address, Box No. 188.

Re Catherine Medana  
Deceased.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.  
IN PROBATE.

In the estate and effects of Catherine Medana, of the City of Victoria, B. C., widow, deceased, Intestate. Pursuant to an order made by Mr. Justice Drake on the 18th day of January, A.D. 1899, I, the undersigned, was appointed Administrator of the estate and effects of the above named deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay their indebtedness to me, and all persons having any claim against the estate of the said deceased are to send the same with particulars thereof, to me, with proper vouchers therefor.

E. M. JOHNSON,  
No. 6 Broughton, St., Victoria, B. C.  
Victoria, B. C., February 6th, 1899.  
Post office address, box No. 188.

## TENDERS

For Brass Goods, Etc

Tenders sealed and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 3 p.m. on Monday, February 20, next, for sundry Brass goods and fittings, viz.: valves, spindles, main cocks, union nipples, elbows, plugs, etc., as per samples and specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Wm. W. NORTHCOOT,

Purchasing agent for the Corporation.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26th, 1899.

CREAMERIES  
BUTTER FACTORIES,  
LARD PACKERS

are now universally using

EDDY'S  
ANTISEPTIC  
FIBREWARE

because it prevents decay, resists contamination, is light, durable and costs but a trifle, . . . . .

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited  
J. MITCHELL, Agent  
Victoria and Vancouver

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a transfer of the retail liquor license at the premises known as the North Pacific saloon, situate at the corner of Yates and Wharf streets, in the City of Victoria, to C. R. LAWSON.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., January 16th, 1899.  
Witness: David Leeming (clerk to E. M. Johnson), Victoria, B. C.

I hereby give notice that I will at the next meeting of the License Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B. C., apply for a transfer of the license to sell wine, spirits and liquors by retail, now held by me for the Jubilee saloon, No. 49 Johnson street, Victoria, to John McPherson and Hugh Simpson, of the said City of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., January 16th, 1899.  
Witness: David Leeming (clerk to E. M. Johnson), Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company, with all necessary and usual powers, for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from a point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia, thence in a northerly direction to Quesnelle Forks or other point on the Quesnelle river in the District of Cariboo, thence in a northerly direction, crossing the Fraser river, along or following approximately the general route of the Telegraph Trail to a point on or near the Necharra river, thence in a northerly direction along or following the general route of the said Telegraph Trail to a point at or near Hazelton at the Forks of the Skeena river (with power to vary the said location from said point on or near the Necharra river, by crossing the Necharra river and following the general route of the said Telegraph Trail to a point at or near Hazelton at the Forks of the Skeena river; also with power to receive from any government, corporation, or persons, grants of land, money or other assets in aid of the construction of the undertaking; to acquire or construct, and to operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the route of said railway or connecting therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to collect tolls therefor; to construct, acquire, maintain and operate tramways, vessels, wharves, warehouses, docks and other works, and to conduct the business of carriers of passengers and goods by water, and of warehousemen generally; to erect and manage electrical works for the use and transmission of electric power, and to make use of natural and other water powers for such purposes; to enter into traffic and other arrangements with other railway and transportation companies; to lease, purchase, stock and bonds; and with such other powers, rights and privileges as may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on for the purposes of the undertaking.

LEWIS & SMELLIE,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.  
Dated at Ottawa this 24th day of December, 1898.

## Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1892.)  
CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 \$2,020,000  
RESERVE £100,000 \$480,860

HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland. IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland. In Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Montreal Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada, in United States—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia. In Honolulu—Bishop & Co.

## CANADIAN-YUKON GOLD FIELDS

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc., issued direct on Dawson City.

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from \$1 upwards, and interest allowed thereon. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking Business transacted.

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Victoria, B. C. November, 1898.

## Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Are now offering their large variety of

## STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can get the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

## WEILER BROS.

can show the best line in the city of

BLANKETS and  
COMFORTERS.

Fine White All Wool Blankets  
Fine White Union Blankets  
Fine Silver Gray Blankets  
Fine Dark Gray Blankets  
Comforters in all Grades

And a Special Line of . . .

Heavy Blankets for the Atlin and other Northern Points

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St.  
VICTORIA, B. C.

## E. G. PRIOR & CO.

LIMITED LIABILITY,

DEALERS IN

## ...HARDWARE

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Etc.

Mill and Mining Supplies, Waggon Buggies, Cutters, Farm Implements

Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops.

Corby's Rye Whiskey.

In Bond and Duty Paid... TURNER, BEETON & CO.

Solicitors for the Applicants.  
Dated at Ottawa this 24th day of December, 1898.

## Kandy List of Victoria Firms

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B. C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 108 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

CHRISTIE & LEWIS—100 Fort street. All orders promptly attended to.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 118 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, 62 Government street. T. STOREY—Funeral director and embalmer. 30 Johnson street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LITTLE—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Window glass and Wall Paper.

HARDWARE.

SIDNEY SHORE, hardware, tinware, sporting goods, paints and oils, 134-136 Government street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE—The only first-class European hotel in the city. Corner Yates and Douglas streets. A. R. McDonald, prop. OCCIDENTAL—\$1 to \$1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

QUEENS—AM, and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets, J. C. Voss, pr.

IRONWORKS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc. 17-19 Work street. Tel. 670.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEAMER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

PLUMBERS.

E. F. BEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fitting store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS

L. GOODACRE, Contractor by appt to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO., Ltd. Govt. Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

FAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 110. The Yates street. Established 1885. 114%.

STEAM LAUNDRY.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY—White labor only. 152 Yates street. Tel. 172.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, City scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Address, 40 Discovery street. Tel. 184.

ED LINES, General Scavenger, 250 Yates street. Taxi, etc., telephone 20. Orders left at Jas. Townsley, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and Fort street; Schroeder Bros., corner Michael and Menzies, will be promptly attended to.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, Feb. 9, 8 p.m.

## SYNOPSIS.

The pronounced high area which still covers the Territories is developing and spreading towards the Coast, while the ocean storm area which has been hovering over North West British Columbia is slowly moving southward towards Utah. The weather has been mild and showery west of the Cascades and stormy along the Coast. In the Territories it remains intensely cold; Minnesota reports a minimum of 50 below zero.

## TEMPERATURES.

|                     | Min. | Max. |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Victoria            | 30   | 44   |
| Kamloops            | 12   | 26   |
| Barkerville         | 22   | 34   |
| Calgary             | -10  | -    |
| Winnipeg            | -20  | -    |
| Portland, Ore.      | 28   | 50   |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 44   | 54   |

## FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time)  
Friday:  
Victoria and Vicinity—Fresh to high northerly winds; cooled, with light falls of sleet or snow.

Lower Mainland—Fresh to high northerly winds; cooler, with local snowfalls.

## VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for twenty-four hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

|        | Thursday, Feb. 9. |
|--------|-------------------|
| 5 a.m. | 38 Mean, 40       |
| Noon   | 40 Highest, 46    |
| 5 p.m. | 43 Lowest, 44     |

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

|        |                    |
|--------|--------------------|
| 5 a.m. | 8 miles northeast. |
| Noon   | 3 miles east.      |
| 5 p.m. | 20 miles west.     |

Rain—1.61 inches.

Average state of weather—Showery.  
Barometer at noon—Observed, 29.900  
Corrected, 29.947

E. BAYNES REED,  
Provincial Forecast Official.

## PASSENGERS.

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:  
R. H. Hall, J. Taylor, J. Robertson, R. B. Wood, M. Macpherson, A. H. Stacey, R. W. Hall, J. Reid, J. Ingilios, J. de Goldschmidt, L. H. Hardie, Miss McGregor, Cor. Perceval, Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. O'Rourke.  
By steamer Kingston from the Sound:  
C. Tobler, J. Bosen, S. B. Ritchie, J. W. Casey, J. Tilling, R. L. Ennis, E. W. Buchanan, J. S. Buchanan, W. Brandt, J. W. Powell, J. E. Miller, Mrs. J. G. Miller, W. C. Pullman.  
By steamer Charming from Vancouver:  
F. C. Davidson & Co. Quong Man Fung, Louisa Fung, J. W. Casey, J. Tilling, R. L. Ennis, E. W. Buchanan, J. S. Buchanan, W. Brandt, J. W. Powell, J. E. Miller, Mrs. J. G. Miller, W. C. Pullman.

## CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:  
F. C. Davidson & Co. Quong Man Fung, Louisa Fung, J. W. Casey, J. Tilling, R. L. Ennis, E. W. Buchanan, J. S. Buchanan, W. Brandt, J. W. Powell, J. E. Miller, Mrs. J. G. Miller, W. C. Pullman.  
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F. C. Davidson & Co. Quong Man Fung, Louisa Fung, J. W. Casey, J. Tilling, R. L. Ennis, E. W. Buchanan, J. S. Buchanan, W. Brandt, J. W. Powell, J. E. Miller, Mrs. J. G. Miller, W. C. Pullman.  
By steamer Kingston from the Sound:  
C. Tobler, J. Bosen, S. B. Ritchie, J. W. Casey, J. Tilling, R. L. Ennis, E. W. Buchanan, J. S. Buchanan, W. Brandt, J. W. Powell, J. E. Miller, Mrs. J. G. Miller, W. C. Pullman.

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:  
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## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

## Employment of Chinese in Cariboo Hydraulic Works in Violation of Agreement.

## Assayers Required to Pass Examination—Many Bills Advanced at Short Sitting.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

In the short space of two hours this afternoon the legislators of British Columbia disposed of 26 items of business appearing on the order paper, of which second readings of important bills formed a very considerable proportion. The end of the paper was reached very shortly after 4, and the law-makers dispersed for the day with a serene consciousness of having thoroughly well earned the adjournment. Word was received during the day by Premier Semlin from Mr. W. C. Wells, the member-elect for North East Kootenay, that he was starting for the Capital this week; and it is anticipated in consequence that he will take his seat either this afternoon or at the opening of the house on Monday next.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock sharp, and prayers were read by Rev. Ralph W. Trotter.

## SALOON MEN PETITION.

The President of the Council presented a petition from the Licensed Vintner's Association of the city of Nanaimo and vicinity, asking that the liquor license law be so amended that the annual vendor shall be in all cases the holder of the license, and not the owner of the premises unless he be the actual vendor. This petition was read and received.

## CHINESE IN CARIBOO.

Mr. Helgesen moved, seconded by Major-General Kinchant, "That the attention of the government should be directed to the terms of the lease dated 10th May, 1894, granted by the government to the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited Liability, so as to prevent the said company from employing Chinese and Japanese laborers, to the exclusion and injury of the laboring classes of this province."

The mover explained that the company in question were, and had been for some time, operating large works in Cariboo, disregarding the clause in their lease for the prohibition of the employment of Chinese or Japanese labor. The white labor that had been employed had been very limited, some 20 men having been brought from California under contract, spending the summer in Cariboo and returning to their homes in the fall. The company was now employing a large number of Chinese and Japanese laborers, and upon a large number of other hydraulic propositions in Cariboo, to such an extent indeed that the bread and butter of the resident white laborers was now in danger. He hoped that the liquor license law be so amended that the annual vendor shall be in all cases the holder of the license, and not the owner of the premises unless he be the actual vendor. This petition was read and received.

Major-General Kinchant, in endorsing the resolution, explained the undue advantage that had been taken by the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co. of the provision in their lease permitting the employment of Chinese or Japanese in the event of white labor not being available. This permission clause had been very greatly abused, to the practical exclusion of white labor—and this, too, despite the fact that hundreds of white men were waiting for work in the Cariboo district. The Chinese at the present time were practically monopolizing all industries in Cariboo, even the freighting, which naturally would be expected to remain in white hands. He urged that something be done, and that speedily, to prevent the influx of Chinese, especially as in the Cariboo district to his personal knowledge plenty of white labor was now available for all purposes and at moderate rates.

Mr. Deane also endorsed the object sought in the resolution, and confirmed what the mover and seconder had said with reference to the condition of the labor market in Cariboo. He, too, hoped that the subject dealt with would be taken up by the government.

Mr. Helgesen replied affirmatively, and spoke of the bars of gold and bags of dust that he had himself seen sent down by the stage from the works of the company.

Mr. Turner did not think that this was any proof of the profit-making of the Chinese, on which he understood that something like \$600,000 had been expended. He did not wish, however, to be taken as opposing the resolution. Shortly before the late government went out, a telegram had been received stating that Chinese were being employed illegally on the works of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co. A message had immediately been sent to Mr. Helgesen, the company's manager, informing him that white workers must be secured, and to this Mr. Helgesen had replied that he was doing his best to get white labor but could not obtain white men in sufficient number for the carrying on of the company's works. This was how the matter stood at the time the elections came on.

## QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Mr. Turner asked of the Premier: "What action if any was taken by the government in relation to the Quebec conference?"

Hon. Mr. Semlin answered: "The Hon. Attorney-General went forward to Quebec and conferred with the Canadian Commissioners upon the interests of British Columbia. The executive also sent to the commissioners a voluminous memorial setting out the interests of the province."

## NOXIOUS WEEDS BILL.

Mr. Kidd, on the order being reached

for resumed committee on his Noxious Weeds bill, asked that the order be discharged, he having been unable to induce the government to meet his wishes in connection with sections 9 and 10. He hoped, however, that the bill would be brought to the attention of the government, they would see fit to bring in a bill of similar tenor before the close of the session. In any event the responsibility now rested upon the government.

The order for committee was discharged, and the bill withdrawn.

## BUREAU OF MINES.

Mr. Neill, in moving the second reading of the bill with relation to the bureau of mines, criticised at some length the inactivity of the late government in the perfection of the plan for making serviceable of this department of the public work. The bill, second reading of which he moved, provided for the examination as to competency of all assayers, this being necessary in order that the public might be protected from unreliable, unscrupulous and incompetent men styling themselves assayers, and who did most appreciable harm to the country. He knew of dozens of instances where men had engaged in business in the province, as assayers, they not being sufficiently expert to know the difference between copper and coal. One man in Victoria city had for his entire plant a pen, ink and paper, on which his assay certificates were to be produced. His imagination was his only professional capital. It was the poor prospector who suffered most from such persons, as they invariably gave high assays, and tempted by these the prospector went ahead with the development of a worthless property, only finding out perhaps after he had expended thousands in money and work that his claim was a worthless one. He knew of a competent assayer who could have told him. Naturally the capitalist or the company suffered at times through the inefficient assayer, but not in so great degree, for they either employed their own assayer, or were in a position to gauge the professional standing and ability of the man to whom they applied for a value of ore samples. The assayer community suffered also from the bogus assayer, for he was responsible for skeptical opinions being formed regarding the country, and for capital looking upon the best propositions with suspicion. The bill was not in the line of creating a close corporation of assayers, for while the lawyers and doctors made their laws for the protection of their professional interests, the passing of qualified assayers rested under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Mines, to whose interest it would be to have as many competent men practising as possible. The member for Alberni closed with an extended reference to the omission of the late government in the matters dealt with in his bill. The measure, he declared, was for the benefit of all classes—it would preserve the vested rights of the capitalist, concerning which members of the other side were always ready to speak so eloquently, and at the same time it would maintain the standard of the mining community and place the reports of provincial assayers beyond question.

Col. Baker approved the principle of the bill, which was really an elaboration and natural working out of the plan of the late government, but was surprised to see that the member for Alberni could not be in accord with one at least of his leaders, who had only the previous day placed himself on record as opposing the measure. The late government had constituted the bureau of mines, but had not had time for the thorough organization and perfection of the details of the system involved, largely through lack of accommodation until the new buildings were available. It was only since the change in administration that accommodation had been at command, and the organization planned by the old government came into effect. He noted that the bill of the member for Alberni proposed to allow two years for the qualification and passage of assayers, and this seeming to be a reasonable time to allow, he would cordially support the bill.

Mr. Pooley also favored the bill, but took the point of order that the measure was such a one as should not come from a private member, an expenditure certainly being involved where examinations and a board of examiners were provided for. He referred Mr. Speaker to page 135 of the house rules, and asked a decision as to the bill being in order.

Mr. Speaker did not think the suggested expenditure was sufficiently specified to bring the bill even coming from a private member, out of order. It was not stated that the examiners were to be paid, nor did it appear evident prima facie that the fees to be collected would not be sufficient to meet any such expense if incurred. There seemed to be so many objections to creating such a precedent as would be created should this bill be ruled out of order that he declined to do so. At the same time he would consider the point raised, and if he found it sustainable, announced his decision at some future stage of the bill's advancement.

## REAL PROPERTY BILL.

The bill with relation to real property (Attorney-General) was considered in committee, Mr. Henderson being chairman, and reported complete with amendments. The report will be dealt with at the next sitting.

## RECORD LAW MAKING.

Then came a railroad speed passage of numerous government measures. The report of committee on the Queen's Council bill (Attorney-General) was adopted, and that measure received its third and final reading.

The Coal Mines Regulation bill (No. 44), standing in the name of the President of the Council, was given its third reading and became ready for assent by His Honor.

The Constitution act Amendment bill was passed through committee, with Mr. Ralph Smith in the chair; reported complete without amendment; the report adopted; and the bill read a third and last time.

Precisely the same course was followed with the bill for defining the duties of the several officers of the Attorney-General's department, the committee chairman this time being Mr. Kidd.

The bill relating to the administration of the Provincial Secretary's department was committed with Mr. Graham in the chair, and reported complete with amendment.

## SECOND READINGS, TOO.

The bills known as the Counties Definition bill, the Execution bill, the Debtors Bill, and the bill to amend the Land Registry act, all standing in the name of the Attorney-General, were explained by him as involving changes of detail chiefly necessitated through the adoption of the Torrens system of registration. No debate arose on the motion for the second reading of any, and the

bills were in turn ordered committed at the next sitting of the house.

Hon. Mr. Cotton moved the second reading of the bill to create a department of mines, with an independent minister of its head, naming the bill while segregating the work of the department of mines from the Provincial Secretary's office, it was intended to have all crown grants in connection with mineral claims hereafter dealt with in the department of mines, as well as the administration of all mining law. He thought the changes proposed in the bill would result in the best administration of the mining laws, generally promoting the development of the industry, assuring smoothness of working, and advancing the interests of all in common.

The bill regarding the department of lands and works was explained by Hon. Mr. Semlin, who commented upon the fact that the work of this department was at the present time doubly as heavy as that of any other of the provincial departments, and most beneficial results were to be anticipated from its division into distinct departments of lands and of works, under the respective heads of an assistant commissioner and a chief engineer.

The bill passed its second reading, to be committed Friday.

## PRIVATE BILLS GO FORWARD.

Then came a number of private bills for quick despatch. The report of the committee on the South Kootenay Railway bill (Mr. Green) was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

The same course was followed with the Atlin Short Line Railway & Navigation Co. incorporation bill (Mr. Clifford).

Mr. Helmsen announced that he had satisfied the Premier with respect to the country proposed to be opened up by the construction of the Kamloops & Atlin railway, and all objection being now withdrawn, he asked that the bill be read a second time. The motion was agreed to, the bill to go to the house committee at the next sitting of the legislature.

On the report of the committee on the Vancouver, Northern & Yukon railway bill, Mr. Macpherson succeeded in getting from the first, as that the bill had been referred by the house, to permit meetings of the company to be held outside of Vancouver, their headquarters, and the report was then adopted, the bill to be read a third time at the next sitting of the house.

The house spent a few minutes in committee upon the B. C. Telephone bill (Mr. Preston), which was reported complete without amendment.

Mr. Higgins moved the second reading of the Chartered Commercial Company's bill. He explained that the company proposed to embark in business with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, and asked no favors or concessions of any kind. They did not propose engaging in banking, insurance, or the building or operating of railways.

The bill passed its second reading; to go to committee Friday.

The bill to incorporate the Big Bend Transportation Co. was also read a second time and ordered for committee Friday, after Mr. Kellicie had explained that the company seeking incorporation proposed constructing a tramway by which the rapids at the Big Bend of the Columbia might be avoided, much being thereby saved in the cost of getting supplies in to the mines.

The Kitimaat Railway Co.'s bill was considered in committee. Mr. Hall being chairman, and was reported complete without amendment.

Mr. Helmsen, as the last business of the day, moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Kootenay and Northwestern railway, explaining that the purpose of the measure was to extend the time for the deposit of the necessary money for the construction, the terms being the same as defined last year, and the company accepting the anti-Asiatic labor clause.

The second reading was accepted; the bill was set for committee at the next sitting, and the house adjourned, having reached the end of the order paper.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Attorney-General's bill respecting liquor licenses has not yet come from the printer, but it is understood to remove the liquor license from the possession of the licensee on a change of tenants.

The select committee on the Toronto & British Columbia Lumber Co.'s leases were to have sat yesterday, but adjourned their meeting in consequence of the papers called for from the lands and works department not yet being available.

While the Coal Mines Regulation bill, No. 44, was in committee on Wednesday, an amendment was introduced by Col. Baker and carried, making the miner's ton of coal hereafter 2,240 lbs. Mr. Turner has a notice of motion for asking for all correspondence and other papers with relation to the Quebec conference.

Messrs. R. P. Rithet, A. A. Williams and Major Mutt, three ex-members were guests on the floor of the chamber during the day.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of James, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for sick headache, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."

## FIRE ALARM BONES.

To ring in a alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the hook on the inner door once and let the gong remain at the box to direct the fire.

All the fire halls are connected with telephone 538.  
1—Barnes, Walk and Superior streets, 3—James Bay.  
4—Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.  
5—Michigan and Menzies streets, James Bay.  
6—Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.  
7—Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.  
8—Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.  
9—Dundas road and Simcoe street, James Bay.  
10—Vancouver and Burdett avenue.  
11—Douglas and Humboldt streets.  
12—Humboldt and Rupert streets.  
13—Dundas and Government streets.  
14—Yates and Wharf streets.  
15—Johnson and Government streets.  
16—Douglas st. between Port and View.  
17—Fire and Pandory street.  
18—View and Blanchard streets.  
19—Yates and Quadra streets.  
20—Yates and Government streets.  
21—Cannock and York and Cadboro roads.  
22—Dundas and Richmond roads.  
23—Dundas and Richmond roads.  
24—Chatham and Blanchard streets.  
25—Caledonia and Cook streets.  
26—Spring Ridge.  
27—Dundas and Discovery streets.  
28—Government and Princess streets.  
29—Kings road and Second street.  
30—Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside.  
31—Oaklands Fire Hall.  
32—Comorant and Store streets.  
33—Discovery and Store streets.  
34—John and Bridge streets.  
35—Catherine street, Victoria West.  
36—Springfield area and Esquimalt road.  
37—Douglas street and Burnside road.

To all who find themselves with health gradually slipping away, kidneys and liver so disorganized that they are incapable of keeping the system free from poisonous waste material, stomach disordered, bowels constipated, head aching, back pain, take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The quick way they help you back to health will surprise you.

## FORTY YEARS' WORK.

Landing of the Pioneer Methodist Missionaries to Be Celebrated This Evening.

Commencement Services on Sunday and Public Meeting on Monday Evening.

Forty years ago to-day the first Methodist missionaries appointed to British Columbia landed at Victoria and took up the work that has since grown to such large proportions. The party consisted of Revs. Ephraim Evans, Edward White, Ebenezer Robson and Arthur Browning. The latter returned some years ago to Ontario, Mr. Robson alone of the little party remaining in British Columbia, and he will be present this evening at the Metropolitan Methodist church, where the event is to be celebrated. With him will be other pioneers of Methodism, including Rev. Cornelius Bryant, the first member of the Methodist church to settle in the colony, he being here to welcome the missionaries when they came, and afterwards joining their ranks as an ordained minister. Rev. J. H. White, a son of Rev. Edward White, will also be in attendance. The celebration opens this evening with a love feast in the school room of the Metropolitan church. The meeting is to be led by Rev. E. Robson, and Rev. Mr. Bryant will deliver a sermon at 8 p.m. on "The First Love Feast in British Columbia." The stewards for the occasion, all pioneers, are Messrs. J. Jessop, J. M. Sparrow, Jonathan Bullen, George R. Ashwell, J. B. McMillan, N. Shakespear, S. Gough and P. Cunningham. Pioneers are to have the preference in testifying.

On Sunday commemorative services will be held in the churches of the city and district, the preachers being as follows: Metropolitan—11 a.m., Rev. E. Robson; 7 p.m., Rev. J. C. Speer. Centennial—11 a.m., Rev. C. Bryant; 7 p.m., Rev. E. Robson. Victoria West—11 a.m., Rev. J. D. P. Knox; 7 p.m., Rev. J. H. White. James Bay—11 a.m., Rev. J. H. White; 7 p.m., Rev. George F. Swinnerton. Esquimalt—10 a.m., Rev. W. H. Barrough; 7 p.m., Rev. J. P. Hicks.

On Monday evening at 6 a "pioneer reunion tea," provided by the "pioneer Ladies' Aids of the city, will be held in the schoolroom of the Metropolitan church, to be followed by a public meeting in the church, the programme for which follows:

Chairman, A. C. Wells, Esq., of Chilliwack. Hymn 753. Prayer, Rev. J. H. White. Chairman's address (5 minutes). Anthem. A. C. Wells, Esq. Reading of Letters and Reminiscences from Rev. A. Browning and others. Address by Rev. J. C. Speer. Address by Rev. E. Robson. Chorus by the Pioneers. Leader, N. Shakespear, Esq. Address (25 minutes). Rev. C. Bryant. Anthem. Leader, Mr. G. Hicks. One half hour—Intended to give opportunity for impromptu two-minute talks by all pioneers present, with old hymns interspersed. Closing... Fraternal Circle and Handshake Doxology.

Neatly printed programmes, interesting souvenirs of the occasion, have been issued. In one corner is a picture of the old Bastion street, the first meeting place of Methodists in Victoria; and in the other corners pictures of the handsome Metropolitan and Centennial churches in which the Methodists now worship.

The sick man knocking at the door of health gets in if he knocks the right way, and stays out if he doesn't. There are thousands of ways of getting sick, but only one way to get well. Do what you will, if you do not put your digestion in good order and make your blood rich and pure, you will not get well. Rich, pure blood is the only thing that can bring perfect health. A large part of all diseases are traceable directly to impurities in the blood, and can be cured by eliminating them with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The first thing it does is to put the whole digestive system into perfect order. It stimulates the appetite, gives fluids and promotes assimilation. It searches out disease germs wherever they may be, kills them and forces them out of the system. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has been used with unvarying success for over 30 years.

Three out of the six largest shipping ports in the world are English towns—London, Liverpool and Hull. The remaining three are Minneapolis, New York and San Francisco.

## No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are sent to you in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Hood's Pills

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## ST. ALICE WATER

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Sole Agents. VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. Box 175. NELSON. Tel. 435.

## Tin Plates and Cans

15,000 boxes tin plates, also all kinds of cans, for sale at lowest prices. For particulars apply to The Automatic Can Company of B. C. Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

"Patronize Home Industry" by buying  
**B.C. BRAND** HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON.  
For Sale by all Grocers. EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO., Packers.

## Merchants' Bank of Halifax

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital paid up - - \$1,500,000  
Rest - - - - - 1,250,000

A branch of this bank is established at

## ATLIN, B.C.

Drafts issued and money transferred. A general banking business transacted. Gold dust assayed and purchased. G. A. TAYLOR, Manager Victoria Branch

## NO. 1 SPRAY!

Now is the time to spray your Fruit Trees, while dormant, if you wish to secure a good crop of fruit next summer.

Manufactured (as directed by R. M. Palmer, Government Inspector), by

W. J. PENDRAY B. C. SOAP WORKS.

## Victoria Harbor Mission

Under Patronage of Bishop of Columbia

The Mission works amongst the sailors supplies the ships with a free grant of books and papers. The Seamen's Institute on Store street is free to sailors. Subscriptions and all kinds of books and papers are eagerly asked for and may be sent to the Institute. Address REV. W. E. H. ELLISON, Harbor Chaplain.

## CUSTOMS BLANKS

LEADING TAILORS

45 JOHNSON STREET

Examine our stock. Everything new and attractive. Finest quality yet imported. Our prices defy competition. Fit perfect. First-class work.

Are to be had at the office of THE COLONIST in any quantity desired.

Seven Per Cent. Debentures

SIXTH ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 15th day of February next. Interest thereon ceases on the 15th day of February next.

Fifty debentures numbers: 233 314 7 102 166 229 351 20 112 167 240 358 166 113 177 261 363 66 130 181 265 381

Fifty debentures at \$500 each, \$250,000. The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.